

4664
COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES
AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER,
BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,
COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,
KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1967

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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INTRODUCTION

This Report follows the usual pattern, giving an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department including Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments, during the year 1967.

Reports are included covering non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs.

The estimated population of the Combined County is 89,893, compared to 90,328 last year. The downward trend in population, evident for several years, continues, though the rate of decline has decreased.

The Birth Rate for 1967 was 15.4, the second lowest rate for the Combined County in fourteen years, the lowest rate during that period occurring last year (15.1). The Birth Rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.6. 6.3% of County births were illegitimate, compared with 6.8% in 1966 and 7% in 1965. The Scottish Illegitimacy Rate for the year was 6.9%, so that the County figure is just below the Scottish average, and showing a slight downward trend.

The Death Rate for the Combined County was 10.4, the lowest rate for nine years and comparing favourably with a Scottish Rate of 11.5. 76% of deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age - a higher proportion of "senile" deaths than ever previously recorded in this area.

The Infant Mortality Rate - 16.2 per 1000 live births - was the same as that for 1964 and the lowest ever recorded in this area. The Scottish figure is 21 per 1000 live births.

The incidence of infectious disease in the County remained generally low. There was again no case of diphtheria nor of poliomyelitis.

Encouraging progress has been made in tuberculosis control. Each year the statistics show a gradual decline in the incidence and severity of new cases. During the year 26 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. This is the lowest number of new notifications recorded in any year in this area. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring in-patient hospital care during the year was 33, again the lowest on record. There was only one death attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, the second lowest on record. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis remaining on the register is 324, compared with 317 last year. This indicates that more new cases were found than old cases were discharged as cured. The general trend is, however, one of improvement.

Similarly, in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a record low number of new notifications was received (4); there were no deaths from this cause, and the number of cases on the register (52) was the lowest ever recorded in this area.

Viral Hepatitis (Infectious Jaundice), a non-notifiable infectious disease, was the subject of much discussion during the year. An increased prevalence of infectious jaundice was suspected and it was considered advisable to make the disease compulsorily notifiable so that the incidence could be more firmly determined and the source of infection and mode of spread investigated. It was decided that this disease should be made locally notifiable within the area of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board from 1st January, 1968.

In January, 1967, a Committee representative of general medical practitioners, Perth Royal

Infirmity Laboratory, Gynaecologists, City and County Medical Officers of Health and Hospital Administrators was set up to advise on the development of a service for the early diagnosis of cervical cancer (i. e. cancer of the neck of the womb). This service was made available to women between the ages of 30 and 60 years. It is estimated that there are some 30,000 women in this age group in the Combined County including Perth City and as the laboratory is only capable of examining 6,000 specimens per year, full-scale publicity has not yet been given to the scheme for fear of overwhelming the laboratory resources. So far Local Health Authority personnel have only been involved in controlled publicity to gear the demand to available laboratory resources, but after the initial demand is satisfied, Local Authority Medical Officers might be included amongst the various agencies engaged in taking smears. Meantime all requests for cervical cytology should be made through the family doctor.

The future of family planning services in this area was also under discussion. These are provided by family doctors and by the Family Planning Association, with some financial assistance from the Local Authority, in Perth and Stirling. In order to assess the unsatisfied demand for Family Planning facilities in Small Burghs within the County, it was agreed that a monthly Family Planning Clinic should be established in Aberfeldy Cottage Hospital for an experimental period commencing in April, 1967. The Family Planning Association undertook to arrange and conduct the clinic on the understanding that the Local Authority would accept financial responsibility for any deficit incurred. Despite publicity, attendances at the clinic were disappointingly low and it is doubtful whether they would justify continuation of the Aberfeldy Clinic after the expiry of the trial period which was still in process at the end of the year.

The Welfare Officer reports again a shortage of residential accommodation for frail elderly people some of whom are occupying hospital beds though not in need of specialised medical and nursing care. Waiting lists of applicants for admission to Homes for the Elderly are maintained and demonstrate an urgent need for additional provision in this area. Nevertheless plans to build a Home in Scone are being delayed by Government restrictions on capital expenditure. This project warrants high priority even in times of financial restrictions and it is hoped that progress will soon be resumed.

In the sphere of mental health, one development during the year is worthy of special mention. Difficulty is experienced in remote rural areas in providing occupational centre facilities for the mentally handicapped. This difficulty has been reduced in this area by an arrangement entered into with the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children to accommodate males aged 13 years and over in their Home, Viewpark, Alyth, during school terms so as to allow them to attend the Blairgowrie Occupation Centres. Similar boarding facilities for mentally handicapped girls who live remote from Occupation Centres would be extremely useful.

The Children's Officer reports continuing difficulty in staff recruitment to the Council's Children's Home, Kippen House, Dunning. The Children Committee have under consideration a proposal to replace this Home by a smaller one nearer a larger centre of population from which suitable residential and non-residential staff might be more easily drawn.

I would record appreciation of the long service of Mr. George Campbell who was appointed Manager of Strathearn Home, Auchterarder, thirty-seven years ago and would wish him and his wife, who was Matron of the Home for several years, a long happy and well-earned retirement.

I would thank too, the Chairman and members of the Health, Welfare and Children Committees for their interest and encouragement during the year, and colleagues in this and other Departments for their loyalty and willing co-operation.

A. S. CALDWELL.

PERTH: 4th October, 1968.

County Medical Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. GENERAL: The principal vital statistics for the year 1967 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

Principal Vital Statistics for 1967

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	83, 603	6, 290	89, 893
(b) Total Births	1, 264	118	1, 382
Birth Rates	15.1	18.8	15.4
(c) Total Deaths	1, 111	79	1, 190
Death Rates	13.3 (10.4)	12.6 (11.0)	13.2 (10.4)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	17	9	16.2

2. POPULATION: The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 435 during the year. The 1961 Census figure was 92, 523, compared with 95, 024 in 1951.

3. BIRTHS: The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 15.4. The figures for previous years were 1966 - 15.1; 1965 - 16.2; 1964 - 16.2; 1963 - 15.9 and 1962 - 15.6. The figure for Scotland was 18.6, the same as last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is higher than that for the Landward area - Burghs 17.0, Landward 14.4.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 6.2%, Kinross County 8.7%, Combined County 6.3%, the figure for the Combined County being 6.8% last year. The figure for Scotland was 6.9%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 19 compared to 14 last year. The figure for Scotland was 16, the same as last year.

4. DEATHS: The death rate for the Combined County was 10.4, compared to 11.0 for 1966, 10.6 for 1965, 10.8 for 1964, 11.4 for 1963 and 1962. The figure for Scotland was 11.5.

Of the 1190 deaths during 1967, 904 persons attained the age of 65 years and upwards, giving a Senile Death Rate of 76.0, compared to 73.8 for 1966, 73.6 for 1965, 72.0 for 1964, and 71.5 for 1963. 596 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (50% of the total deaths) and 206 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (17.3% of the total deaths).

Of the 904 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 430 (48%) were males and 474 (52%) were females. The figures for later ages were 75 years and upwards, males 262 (44%), females 334 (56%), and 85 years and upwards, males 71 (34%), females 135 (66%).

HEART DISEASE caused 404 deaths, giving a rate of 4.5 per thousand population. This compared

with 5.1 for 1966, 5.2 for 1965 and 4.9 for 1964. 323 (80.0%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 1967

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	1	3	10	30	45	41	130
Females	-	-	1	14	35	39	89
Total	1	3	11	44	80	80	219

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 219 (54.2%) of the cases, males 130, females 89. The age distribution of these deaths is shown above.

CANCER. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 227 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5 per thousand population, compared to 2.4 last year. 160 (70%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 132 (63%) last year.

43 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 19% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 41 (19%) of the total cancer deaths last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 36 (31% of the male cancer deaths) were males, and 7 (6% of the female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1967

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Totals
Males	-	-	4	6	15	11	36
Females	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
Total	-	-	4	8	18	13	43

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE. Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 229 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.5 compared to 2.6 last year. 208 (91%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards compared to 203 (86%) last year.

TUBERCULOSIS. Tuberculosis caused one death, giving a rate of 0.01 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.12 for 1963, 0.03 for 1964, 0.01 for 1965 and 0.04 for 1966, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.07, 0.07, 0.06 and 0.05 for the years 1964-67 inclusive.

This death was due to respiratory tuberculosis.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE. Respiratory disease (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 86 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.0 per thousand population, the same as last year. Bronchitis caused 30 deaths, of which 20 occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 51 deaths, of which two occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 5 deaths.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 64, of which 5 were due to suicide, 29 to road accident and 30 to other forms of violence, of which 17 were due to accidents in the home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There was no death from causes related to pregnancy in 1967, the last death from this cause being in 1958.

INFANT MORTALITY. There were 22 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.2 per thousand births. The figure for last year was 17.9. The average for the area for the past five years is 17. The figure for Scotland is 21, compared to 23 last year. 18 of the infant deaths during 1967 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 13 per thousand births.

Of the 22 deaths during the year, only 3 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 2, gastro-enteritis 1). The other 19 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 20 from these causes in 1966.

There were 26 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 19 per thousand total births including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 14.

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Little progress has been made in the provision of new houses and clinics, partly owing to Government restrictions on capital expenditure, but it is hoped the following works will proceed shortly:

Fossway	Provision of new house and clinic
Callander	Provision of house and clinic
Vale of Teith	Provision of new house and clinic

The work of improving the nurse's clinic at Coupar Angus is in progress.

The position with regard to the supply of District Nurse/Midwives is still causing concern and at the end of the year there was one vacancy. Long term sickness absence has aggravated staffing difficulties and we are very grateful to several retired nurses who have returned to duty, and to the District Nurse/Midwives on the staff who have willingly undertaken extra duties. Without this help it would not have been possible to provide a comprehensive service.

Regulations whereby District Nurses employed on combined duties of District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor must hold the Health Visitor Certificate have been outlined in previous Reports and during 1967 one nurse was released to take this qualification.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the Service and for their gifts which aid materially the welfare of the patients and nurses. Thanks are also due to a patient who, on her recovery, made a very handsome gift of a convector heater to the Nurse's Home in Crieff.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. All the nursing services are carried out by the District Nurses and the figures are tabulated at the end of this report.

1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS: No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary, in these Cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1967, 609 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at Perth Clinic, making 2967 attendances, and 133 post-natal cases attended. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS: All the Child Welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1967, 14 County children from neighbouring districts made 57 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) DENTAL CARE: The Council do not provide dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, or pre-school children, but the District Nurses continue to do all they can to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to attend a private dentist, and at their child welfare visits, stress the need to take young children regularly to the dentist. According to reports by the District Nurses, it would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers do in fact attend the dentist regularly at this time.

(d) MOTHER AND BABY HOMES: None are provided.

(e) DAY NURSERIES: None are provided.

(f) RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES: No homes are provided for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 42 babies were accommodated there.

(g) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1948: At the end of the year the following registrations in respect of morning nurseries for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years were in operation.

Pitlochry	40 children (continued from last year)
Dunblane	14 children (continued from last year)
Scone	9 children (continued from last year)
Kinross	25 children (granted during the year)
Crieff	16 children (granted during the year)
Auchterarder	5 children (granted during the year)
Blairgowrie	9 children (granted during the year)

The registration in respect of a morning nursery in Errol to take 6 children was cancelled at the request of the person conducting the nursery.

(h) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE: Towards the end of 1966 a Committee representative of General Medical Practitioners, the Hospital Laboratory Service, Gynaecologists, Medical Officers of Health and Hospital Administrators in Perth and Kinross Counties including Perth City was set up to advise on the development of a service for the early diagnosis of cervical cancer.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Committee was held in January, 1967. To avoid overwhelming the developing laboratory resources it was agreed that, initially, screening should be made available only to women between 30 and 60 years of age and that smears would be accepted only from Gynaecological Clinics, Post-natal Clinics, the Family Planning Clinic and Well-Women Clinics at Perth Royal Infirmary. General practitioners and Local Authority medical officers were offered training in the technique of smear taking with a view to their participation when improved laboratory facilities, in process of expansion, became available.

During the year a total of 1249 examinations were carried out, the results being as follows:

	<u>No. Examined</u>
Under 20 years of age	12
20 to 25 years	101
25 to 30 years	235
30 to 35 years	211
35 to 40 years	200
40 to 45 years	145
45 to 50 years	134
50 to 55 years	78
55 years and over	133

The results of the examinations were as follows:

Category 1 - Negative (normal cells only)	957
Category 2 - Negative (atypical, no infection)	35
Category 3 - Suspicious abnormal but not diagnostic	2
Category 4 - Positive - Strongly suggestive of malignancy	8
Category 5 - Positive - Considered malignant	-
Category 6 - Negative (atypical, no infection)	16
Category 9 - Unsatisfactory smear	231

(i) **FAMILY PLANNING:** Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies with grants from the County Council. During the year 1967, 206 County cases attended the Perth Clinic, and 23 old cases and 7 new cases made 53 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

In April, in response to a direction by the Scottish Home and Health Department that family planning facilities should be provided in the more outlying areas, a monthly family planning clinic to cater for the Highland District was started at Aberfeldy for an initial period of six months. These facilities were advertised throughout the area, but the demand was not great. It was, however, decided to continue the clinic for a further six months, but at the end of 1967 only six patients had attended, making a total of nine attendances. The position will be reviewed at the end of March, 1968, but there would not appear to be a great demand for these facilities in the Highland District.

(j) **MELVILLE HOUSE:** This organisation is largely supported by Local Authorities and during the year 10 cases (2 maternity, 1 family and 7 adoption) were dealt with.

(k) **MARRIAGE GUIDANCE:** During 1967 the Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South Street, Perth. The total number of new cases handled by the Council was 43, compared to 35 last year. Of these 43 cases, 14 came from the County compared with 15 last year.

In addition to counselling on Monday evenings at 80 South Street, Perth, clients can be seen at Kirk House, St. John's Street, on Wednesday afternoons. It is also possible for clients in Crieff and District to be seen in Crieff by special arrangement. Efforts have been made to improve publicity by the distribution of posters to the Nurse's Clinics and Doctor's Surgery waiting rooms.

The Counsellors have also led discussion groups with three of the County Youth Organisations and have given seven talks to adult groups.

(l) **PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP FAMILIES:** On 1st October, 1964, Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 came into force, extending the powers and duties of Local Authorities to promote the welfare of children by making available advice, guidance and assistance in kind or cash. The additional powers have been effective in restoring children to the care of their parents and in some cases in preventing the need for taking children into care. For details, reference should be made to the Children's Officer's section of this report.

(m) **WELFARE FOODS:** The joint arrangements with Perth City with a central welfare foods department located at the Office of the City Medical Officer of Health has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is largely in the hands of the District Nurses.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution and in record keeping can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/68, the County centres issued 13,357 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,752 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,070 packets of vitamin tablets and 23,134 bottles of orange juice.

2. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The number of births in the Authority's area during the year, corrected for residence, was 1,388. Of these, 210 births occurred at home and 1,178 in hospitals, including private maternity homes. 25 still births occurred in hospitals and 1 in domiciliary practice.

79 premature live births occurred in hospitals and of these, 10 babies died within 28 days of birth. 4 premature live births occurred at home or in private maternity homes, 2 being transferred to hospital, one of whom died within 28 days of birth. 13 premature still-births occurred in hospital and one at home.

Of the 210 confinements occurring at home, a doctor had been booked in 204. In 6 cases a doctor had not been engaged, nor had the District Nurse been informed of the impending confinement.

All the District Nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and apparatus is available in every district.

3. HEALTH VISITING.

A total of 38,979 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these 5,597 were paid to 1,247 expectant mothers. 6,941 visits were paid to 1,386 children born in 1967, 7,745 visits were paid to 1,310 children born in 1966 and 11,301 visits were paid to 4,547 children born in 1962-65.

3,090 visits were paid to 295 tuberculosis households.

861 visits were paid to 545 persons because they were aged 65 and over, and for no other reason. 150 visits were paid to 124 old people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

1,098 visits were paid to 64 persons on mental health grounds, all being at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

584 visits were paid to 384 cases following discharge from hospital, 88 of these visits being paid to 54 people at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.

4. HOME NURSING.

A total of 75,598 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 3,578 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but of the total visits, 55,200 were paid to a total of 1,919 elderly persons over the age of 65. No special arrangements were made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing, 2,250 nursing visits being paid during the year to 303 children aged under 5 years.

All the nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it was not possible to give figures of the number of cases in which home care was provided for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital. It is perhaps significant, however, that 86% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 81% last year, and that 412 of the 904 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (47%) occurred at home, compared to 42% last year.

5. DOMESTIC HELP.

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people who would otherwise require admission to an Eventide Home or Hospital, to continue living in their own homes in familiar surroundings. It also permits of the earlier discharge home of old people from hospital, thereby giving an increased turnover of hospital beds.

During the year 125 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 209 households were assisted, made up as follows:

Chronic sick 26; mentally disordered 1; old persons no longer able to manage alone 180; and miscellaneous 2.

6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations during the year was 1,270 and in addition 313 were successfully revaccinated. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/67 9% of children born in 1967 have been vaccinated. In addition 39% of those born in 1966 and 65% of other pre-school children had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 89% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/67 had been vaccinated (entrants 90%, 1957 group, 88%, 1953 group, 88%, 1950 group, 93%.)

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS: During the year 1,602 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping-cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition, 1,742 children of school age received a boosting dose of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic, and 277 children received booster doses of pertussis/diphtheria/tetanus.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS: The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1967 and the following table shows the number vaccinated during the year.

	No. vaccinated with 2 injections of Salk vaccine	No. given 3 doses of Sabin vaccine
Born 1967	-	183
Born 1966	-	704
Born 1965	-	798
Born 1964	-	120
Born 1963	-	39
Born 1962	-	32
Born 1961	-	24
Born 1943-60	-	44
Born 1933-42	-	26
Others	-	16

For pre-school children and adults, three doses of Sabin vaccine or three injection of Salk vaccine are considered to give adequate protection, but school children receive a booster dose. At the end of 1967, 44,364 persons in the County were considered to be adequately protected, this figure including 72% of the pre-school children in the area.

GENERAL: In this area, the general arrangement is that primary inoculations for smallpox,

diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and poliomyelitis are undertaken by The General Practitioners and booster doses during school life are given at school medical inspections by Local Authority staff. All inoculations carried out by General Practitioners should be notified to the National Health Service Executive Council who in turn inform the Medical Officer of Health, so that records may be compiled for the Scottish Home and Health Department. It would appear that not all doctors are completing these records so that the figures submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department do not give a true picture of the position in this area. I would therefore place more reliance on the information extracted from Child Welfare Records.

PROPAGANDA: The excellent response to all forms of inoculation in this area is mainly due to the efforts of the District Nurses in collaboration with the family doctors who continue to urge parents to have their children protected. So far as can be ascertained, very few parents fail to take this advice. Figures are abstracted from nurses' records and the summarised results detailed for each district are issued both to District Nurses and to Family Doctors in the area. No other forms of propaganda are employed in these schemes.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS. In this area we are very fortunate in that the Hospital and Local Authority services are very closely integrated, working virtually as a unified team, and we are now seeing definite results of all the work done in previous years. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for tuberculin testing and where necessary B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of these are given in Appendix III.

A table showing the number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis is given on the following page.

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows a decrease of 6 over last year's figure. There were 324 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/67, as against 317 in 1966. 33 cases received hospital care, compared with 38 last year, and there was no delay in admission. The Registrar General has credited this area with one death from respiratory tuberculosis compared to three deaths last year. Further investigation however of the cause of death suggests that respiratory tuberculosis may not have been the main cause of death in this case. There were 4 new non-respiratory cases, a decrease of 3 compared to last year's figure. There was no death from non-respiratory tuberculosis, compared to one last year.

81 contacts of tuberculosis cases were examined for the first time and 222 contacts previously examined had follow-up examination, an average of 10 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 4 contacts.

In addition all the pupils at two primary schools were Mantoux tested following discovery of active tuberculosis in one case in a member of the school staff and in the other case in a driver of a school conveyance. Following tuberculin testing, all positive pupils were X-rayed, in the first instance no tuberculosis being found, but in the second instance, two pupils were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 178 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 94 were found to be tuberculin negative and all were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 15 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	Average 1961-65	1966	1967
New Confirmed cases:									
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	44	47	32	26
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	7	4
Cases on list at 31st Dec.:									
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	475	384	317	324
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	107	81	56	52
No. of cases receiving Institutional treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	38*	33*
Deaths:									
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	5	5	3	1
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	1	-

* Respiratory cases only.

(b) B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN: In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is the function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced during session 1953-54 so that this Report for the year ending 31st July, 1967 covers the fourteenth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceeding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray and examined by the Chest Physician where the positive result is marked, or given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area and all have accepted.

The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 97% (City 98%, County 96%). 1,606 children were tuberculin tested (City 543, County 1063) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 6% (City 3%, County 7%), compared with 8% (City 3%, County 13%) for the year 1965-66.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 19,297 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people is known to have developed tuberculosis so that it would appear that the scheme is giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) MASS RADIOGRAPHY: The demand for the services of the Mass Radiography Unit in this area have decreased considerably, due to the reduction in the number of children showing positive Mantoux tests, increased facilities at the Area Chest Clinic and the regulations whereby teaching staffs are now X-rayed only every three years. Discussions have been taking place as to the future provision of mass radiography services, and it was agreed that the mobile unit centred in Dundee would be discontinued from the end of June and this area served from Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow. While demands for Unit time are decreasing, it will be necessary to ensure that sufficient time is available to meet the needs of the County and the position will be kept under observation.

These discussions on the future of the mobile unit from Dundee caused delays in the programme of chest X-rays during school session 1966-67. Teaching staffs were due for X-ray during that session and children found to have mildly positive Mantoux tests should also have been included. Arrangements were made for these X-rays to be carried out in June, by the mobile unit from Dundee, but the unit broke down and could not be repaired so the arrangements had to be cancelled. Arrangements were made for the Glasgow Unit, which is to cover the County west of a line Dunblane/Auchterarder/Crieff/Pitlochry to visit centres in this area during October and the results of their visit are shown below. At the end of the year it had not been possible to make arrangements for the eastern part of the County which is to be served partly by the Edinburgh unit and partly by the Aberdeen unit because of some misunderstanding as to areas of responsibility, but it is hoped that arrangement can be made early in 1968 for the remaining school staffs and pupils to be X-rayed.

(d) SCHOOL CHILDREN: Of the children found to have a positive tuberculin test, all Perth City children and the County children with a strongly positive result were referred direct to the Area Chest Physician who carried out a full investigation. The remaining children with positive tuberculin test attending schools in the Western, Central and Highland Districts were X-rayed by the Glasgow M.M.R. Unit with the following results. 34 children were X-rayed (22 boys and 12 girls) but none were recalled for large film.

(e) SCHOOL STAFFS: School staffs were due to be X-rayed, but as explained above, only those employed in schools west of a line Dunblane/Auchterarder/Crieff/Pitlochry were done. The results were as follows. Altogether 464 school staffs were X-rayed (128 males, 336 females). Of these 5 were recalled for large film (3 males, 2 females) but no new case of tuberculosis was found.

(f) OTHERS: X-ray facilities were offered to patients and staff at Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich while the Glasgow Unit was in the area and a total of 92 persons were X-rayed, 4 patients being recalled for large film.

(g) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS: Nothing new is available to supplement the information given in previous reports.

(h) CHIROPODY: The Red Cross, the majority of the Local Old People's Welfare Committees and several of the former District Nursing Associations, continue to provide a much appreciated Chiropody Service for old people, the County Council contributing towards the cost, and making available where necessary the Nursing Service Clinics for the service. Five additional Centres were opened during the year.

Chiropody Services are now available at the following Centres:-

Aberfeldy	Comrie	Killin
Aberfoyle	Coupar Angus	Kinross
Abernethy	Crieff	Logierait
Almondbank	Doune	Longforgan
Alyth	Dunblane	Luncarty
Auchtergaven	Dunning	Methven
Auchterarder	Errol	Milnathort
Birman and Dunkeld	East Carse	Muckhart
Blackford	Fortingall	Pitlochry
Blair Atholl	Glencarse	Rannoch and Foss
Blairgowrie and Rattray	Glendevon	Stanley
Blairingone	Glenfarg	Scone
Braco	Invergowrie	Thornhill
Bridge of Earn	Kenmore	Vale of Teith
Callander		

(i) PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS: During the year there were 17 deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 18 last year. There is no local Home Safety Committee in the area, but propaganda through the Health and Education staffs is used. The District Nurses acting in their capacity as Health Visitors try during their visits to homes to impress on parents and old people the need for care in guarding against accident from fire, scalding, tripping over loose rugs, etc. and these hazards are also mentioned in health talks to local organisations.

(j) SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER: There are no new developments regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaign.

(k) EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION: This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(l) HEALTH EDUCATION: The usual short talks and demonstrations on Health Topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to women's organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 62 talks and 40 demonstrations. Two talks were given at meetings of

adult organisations by a member of the medical staff of the Department.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1967 the number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer whether by notification or otherwise was as follows:

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	5
Diphtheria	-	Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	17	Puerperal Fever	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Erysipelas	-	Scarlet Fever	9
Food Poisoning	8	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	26
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	4
Malaria	1	Typhoid Fever	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	-	Whooping Cough	50
Pneumonia, acute primary	-		

The general level of incidence of infectious disease remained low.

No case of diphtheria occurred and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no case has occurred in this County for eighteen years. No case of poliomyelitis has occurred since 1962.

Seventeen cases of dysentery were reported during the year. These were scattered throughout the County and although all were investigated no source of infection could be found. Three of these cases occurred in the Dunblane area where it will be recalled there was a serious outbreak last year. In addition a large number of cases of sickness and diarrhoea have been occurring in this area but specimens sent of bacteriological investigation have all proved negative for intestinal pathogens. A close check is made of the water supplies and milk supplies in this area but these have been found to be satisfactory and it has not been possible to discover the cause of the trouble.

There were 8 cases of food poisoning notified including three members of one family and two members of another family, one of whom died. Full investigations were carried out in all cases but the source of infection was not found.

The main feature in the infectious diseases picture was the sharp increase of the number of cases of whooping cough and it is particularly noticeable that 36 of the cases occurred in children under the age of five years, 11 being under the age of one year.

There were no cases of typhoid or para-typhoid. The incidence of pneumonia and scarlet fever remained at the same level.

9. VENEREAL DISEASE.

The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth and Stirling are shown below:

	<u>Perth</u>	<u>Stirling</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Syphilis	2	-	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	31	2	33
(c) Other Venereal Conditions	66	6	72
	99	8	107
(d) Non-venereal Conditions	19	6	25
	118	14	132

The figures for last year were Perth 108, Stirling 9, Total 117.

10. MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Officers were called upon to take action for the compulsory removal of two patients to hospital in the course of the year, and arranged for the informal admission of 6 patients.

At the end of the year there were 5 female mental defectives under statutory guardianship and the supervisory visits made to these patients in the course of the year numbered 29. The number of mental defectives not under statutory guardianship but receiving regular visits was 174, and the number of visits made 551. There were no mentally ill patients under statutory guardianship but 122 received supervisory visits, 1634 such visits being made in the course of the year.

The Perth Mental Clinic continued to be used extensively.

The Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie continued to function satisfactorily. There were 10 female pupils and 14 male pupils in attendance at the Centre at the end of the year, inclusive of 1 pupil from Angus.

The Council also continued to be responsible for the attendance of a male pupil from Kinross at the Senior Occupational Centre of Fife County Council at Rosyth.

At the end of the year there were 10 mentally handicapped persons on the register considered suitable for a Senior Occupational Centre but for whom no suitable facilities were available, because of the remoteness of their homes from the existing Centre.

During the year an agreement was entered into with the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children whereby the Society agreed to accommodate in their Home, Viewpark, Alyth, trainable mentally handicapped males of school age and above to enable them to participate in the training at the Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie. The Council was responsible for 1 pupil in the Home at the end of the year. The minimum age of admission to this Home was reduced from 16 to 13 years.

11. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

During the year the only Nursing Home in the area was that at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1967 has already been issued.

Mr. W. BRANNAN - CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The residential accommodation continued to be fully occupied, and the waiting lists continued to lengthen, particularly for the more frail class of applicant. Progress towards the provision of the proposed Home for the frail ambulant in Scone continues to be slow and dependance on Perth Town Council to accommodate this class of old person in their Welfare Home, Rosslyn House, continues. There were four admissions to this Home during the year from the County and the number in residence at the end of the year was nine.

There were a number of staff changes in the Homes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell, Manager and Matron at Strathearn Home, retired, Mr. Campbell after thirtyseven years service. Mr. and Mrs. J. Brierley were appointed as Superintendent and Matron. The Housekeeper at the Cottage Home, Blairgowrie resigned and was replaced with a Superintendent and Assistant Housekeeper. The Matron at Abbotsford, Dunblane also resigned, the vacancy being filled satisfactorily.

Admissions and discharges to the Council's Welfare Homes were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an- Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage Home</u>	<u>St. John's Mount</u>	<u>Abbotsford</u>
In residence at 31/12/66	24	31	8	7	8
Admissions during year	12	14	1	3	5
Discharges during year	8	16	2	4	5
In residence at 31/12/67	28	29	7	6	8

VOLUNTARY EVENTIDE HOMES

Advantage continued to be taken of the accommodation available in the Eventide Homes in Perthshire run by Voluntary Organisations also several outwith the area, the Council assisting with the cost of maintenance of residents unable to meet the standard charge in full.

These Homes and the number of residents in each towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meigle	7
Inglewood, Alloa	2
Blair House, Trossachs	1
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Watson House, Gargunnock	2
Chequers, Pitlochry	6
Campbell-Johnstone Home, Crieff	1
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	17
Richmond House, Crieff	13
Mailler Home of Rest, Auchterarder	5
Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	8
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	6
Ault Wharrie Home, Dunblane	2

Dalglish Hostel for the Blind, Dundee	1
Cidhmore Home, Dundee	1
Peacehaven Home, Lundin Links	1
William Simpson Home, Plean	1
"Joel Intract" Home, Sunderland	1

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

Arrangements were made for the admission of 12 unmarried expectant mothers to Mother and Baby Homes and assistance given with their maintenance.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The temporary accommodation at Strathearn Home was used to accommodate three families - a mother and mentally handicapped daughter for four months, a mother and two children for two months, and an elderly female admitted at the end of November and still in residence at the end of the year.

HOSPITAL CARE

Accommodation continued to be made available to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board for long term sick patients in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich. Admission and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn Home</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/66	32	19
Admissions during year	14	11
Discharges and deaths during year	16	12
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/67	30	18

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The number of fully constituted Local Old People's Welfare Committees operating throughout the area remained unchanged at 12. In addition there are a number of voluntary organisations, such as the Red Cross Society and former District Nursing Associations taking an active interest in the welfare of the aged in the joint Counties. Their activities include chiropody and meals services, a visiting service and clubs to combat loneliness, also advisory services to ensure that the various forms of assistance, both statutory and voluntary, are made known to those who can benefit from such help. The majority organise outings during the summer and clubs and entertainments in winter. The number of Committees providing a Meals Service remained unchanged at 8, the Centres being at Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Braco, Crieff, Dunblane, Logierait and Milnathort. The meals are delivered to the recipients in their own Homes, apart from Milnathort where the old people meet and dine in the Centre.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) BLIND: The Perthshire and Kinross-shire Society for the Blind continues to act as agents for the Council in carrying out certain of their statutory duties in relation to the blind and the partially sighted. During the year 19 persons were certified blind for the first time. The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 151, an increase of 9. Details are as under:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 to 15 years	3
16 to 20 years	4
21 to 39 years	9
40 to 59 years	21
60 to 69 years	20
70 years and over	94

Classification of Blind Children aged 2 - 15 years:-

At School	-
Not at School - additionally handicapped	3

Employment, etc., of Blind Persons 16 years and over:-

In sheltered employment -	
Workshops for the Blind	8
Other Employment	7
Unemployed	4
Not available for employment -	
housewives, retired persons, etc.	113
Not capable of work	15
Undergoing training	1

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED: The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 34.

(c) DEAF AND DUMB: The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb carried out on behalf of the Council certain duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb in the Highland and Eastern Districts, and the services of the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society have been enlisted for the rest of Perthshire and for Kinross-shire. The number of persons on the Register at the end of the year was 21.

(d) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS: There were 41 males and 52 females, a total of 93 on the Register of Physically Handicapped Persons at the end of the year, an increase of 14. The number of Welfare visits made throughout the year to those living at home was 298.

The Council was responsible for the maintenance of 12 persons in Homes for the Handicapped as follows:- Anton House Training Home for Girls 2, Red Cross House, Largs 3, Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir 3, Amptill Cheshire Home, Bedford 1, Westlands Hostel, Paisley 1, Todhill Farm Hostel, Kilwinning 2.

The scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House, Broughty Ferry, whereby severely disabled persons are visited by a teacher in their own homes and taught occupational and diversional therapy continued to operate successfully, there being 18 handicapped persons under training or supervision at the end of the year.

Structural alterations were carried through in the homes of 9 handicapped persons, mainly the fitting of handrails, replacement of swing doors with sliding doors and the fitting of ramps. One major alteration was the replacement of a bath by a shower, others - resurfacing of foot paths and making foundation for garage for motorised carriage. Aids supplied included bath seats and mats, walking aids and lifting apparatus, all designed to enable the handicapped person to become as independant as possible. Four handicapped persons were helped financially to have a holiday, arranged through Volunatry Organisations for the Disabled.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN URGENT NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal to Homes or Hospitals during the year.

CARE OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, etc.

Arrangements were made for the protection of moveable property of seven persons admitted to Homes and Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 31 cases. At the end of the year the number was 24.

BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

Arrangements were made for the burial of 12 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could do so or where there were insufficient funds to meet the cost.

REGISTRATION OF HOMES FOR THE AGED AND FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

One new Home was registered during the year, the registration later being withdrawn following the closure of the Home due to the illhealth of the proprietrix. There were 16 Homes on the Register at the end of the year, 14 being run by voluntary organisations and 2 by private individuals.

CHILDREN

Mr. F.H.J. Earnshaw - Children's Officer

1. CHILDREN ACT

Number of children in care as at 31/12/67:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in care as at 1/1/67	66	52	118
Children received into care during 1967	52	42	94
	118	94	212
Children discharged from care during 1967	53	41	94
Children in care as at 31/12/1967	65	53	118

Details are as follows:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boarded-out with relatives	3	7	10
Boarded-out with strangers	31	28	59
Kippen House, Dunning	6	4	10
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	10	2	12
Nazareth House, Aberdeen	3	2	5
National Children's Home, Pitlochry	-	1	1
Woodielea Hospital	1	-	1
Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee	2	3	5
Glebe School, Scone	5	-	5
C. of S. Training Home, Ryehill, Dundee	-	2	2
Working, and under Supervision	4	4	8
	65	53	118

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31/12/67:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	1	4	5
Parents separated	-	1	1
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	8	8	16
Illness of parent or guardian	2	4	6
Homeless	4	3	7
Unsuitable home conditions	4	1	5
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	35	18	53
Committed to care by Court	4	5	9
Mother dead - father unable to make provision	5	8	13
Parent committed to Prison	1	1	2
	65	53	118

Age groups of children in care as at 31/12/1967:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aged under 2 years	10	5	15
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	10	5	15
Of compulsory school age	37	35	72
Over compulsory school age	8	8	16
	<u>65</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>118</u>

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31/12/1967:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parent(s) in desertion	9	7	16
Illness of parent or guardian	9	12	21
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	17	8	25
Confinements	7	10	17
Homeless	5	-	5
Eviction	-	2	2
Parents separated	3	-	3
Parent committed to Prison	1	1	2
Abandoned or lost	-	2	2
Unsatisfactory home conditions	1	-	1
	<u>52</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>94</u>

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31/12/67:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Returned to care of parents	44	32	76
Adopted	7	6	13
Attained 18 years of age	2	1	3
Married	-	1	1
Placed on Probation	-	1	1
	<u>53</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>94</u>

No children were committed to the care of the Council in terms of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, during the year.

2. KIPPEN HOUSE, DUNNING.

(a) STAFF: The staffing position has not improved in any way during the year and it has not been possible to appoint either an Assistant Matron or Housemother. In addition, domestic staff is very difficult to recruit and even extra part-time staff has been impossible. This, naturally, has placed an added strain on the existing staff, who often have to work long hours. During the year, fortunately, it was possible to engage students during their vacations and this helped to relieve the difficult situation.

(b) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES: Social events took place over the year as in former years. Once again, Crieff Round Tablers played an active part in befriending the children during the year and also at Christmas time when they took an active part in making the Christmas Party a very successful one and a very enjoyable time for both adults and children alike.

Special outings and parties were again provided by the staff of the Royal Naval Stores, Almond-bank, and the Perth District Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Social Club. Other firms and organisations, by providing gifts in kind and money, have made it possible for the children to have a variety of interests during the year. Outings to Edinburgh Castle and a visit to a Theatre in Glasgow and the annual outing to Arbroath were again most successful and enjoyable events. It is again pleasing to record that Arbroath Town Council and officials were most helpful in making the arrangements and for placing facilities at the disposal of the Matron and staff to make the outing to Arbroath so successful. No year could possibly pass without a visit to Edinburgh Zoo and no matter how often the children have been there it is always looked forward to and very much enjoyed.

(c) GENERAL: The number of children admitted during the year was 47, which was 10 less than the previous year. The average daily number was 12, which is a decrease of .5 over the previous year.

					<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Home as at 1/1/1967	..	..	..	..	14	1	15
Children admitted during year	..	..	..	..	33	14	47
					47	15	62
Children discharged during year	..	..	..	..	37	11	48
Children in Home as at 31/12/1967	..	..	..	..	10	4	14

3. NURSERY ACCOMMODATION

During the year, 42 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is 6 above the figure for the previous year. The average daily number of children accommodated in the Nursery during the year was 13.

					<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/1957	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Children admitted during year	..	..	..	..	26	16	42
					32	19	51
Children discharged during year	..	..	..	..	22	17	39
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1967	..	..	..	..	10	2	12

4. CARE OF OLDER CHILDREN

The number of children over school age but still in care at the end of the year was 15. This is one less than the previous year. 3 young persons were discharged from care on attaining the age of 18 years, or on the completion of an apprenticeship. The following table gives details of the 15 young persons concerned:-

						<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Factory Worker	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Handicapped Person - Blind Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Army Boys' Service	..	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
Unemployable (mentally defective)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
In Training Home	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Kitchen Maid	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
						7	8	15

5. ADOPTION

During the year, 12 children were placed for adoption and, of these, 7 Adoption Orders have been granted.

26 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958 were received; 36 were supervised during the probationary period; and 24 Adoption Orders were granted.

6. CHILDREN ACT, 1958

6 notifications were received during the year; 12 on the Register were supervised; and 7 were discharged. Home conditions and standard of care were found to be satisfactory.

7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

Details of the number of families and children dealt with during the year are as follows:-

	<u>No. of families involved</u>	<u>No. of Children involved</u>
(a) Case-work by the local authority <u>not</u> involving reception into or committal to care	64	186
(b) Case-work by the local authority associated with reception into or committal to care ..	3	11
(c) Case-work resulting in, or directed to, the return to parent or relatives of children already in care	1	4
(d) Financial assistance	2	9
(e) Other material assistance	8	31
(f) Preventive case-work by a voluntary organisation	28	121
(g) Assistance from local charitable sources ..	-	-

Although the administration of this section of the work done in the Children's Department does not incur much expense, a great deal of time is spent in case-work with families in order to prevent a breakdown which would necessitate children being received into care, or appearing before a Juvenile Court. It is quite clear that the pattern of work in Child Care has changed during the past few years in that time is now spent with families as a unit, rather than with individuals. Often, after many hours spent in dealing with a family problem, there is nothing to show except that certain social difficulties have been overcome and the family kept together.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967

County Sanitary Department,
28 Glasgow Road,
Perth.

18th June, 1968.

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department.
The Joint County Council of the Combined County
of Perth and Kinross and the County Council
of the County of Perth.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1967 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 39/1967.

The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I would like to record my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DUNLOP, M.R. San. A., M. Inst. P.C.

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works.

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JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 89 formal and 281 informal food samples were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. In addition 1,151 samples of spirits were tested in licensed premises by means of a Sykes Hydrometer.

As a result of the samples taken 8 reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal and a number of warning letters were issued. The reports sent to the Fiscal related to 2 samples of mince, 1 sample of milk, 4 samples of whisky and 1 sample of gin.

MILK

Antibiotics in Milk

None of the 20 samples sent to the Public Analyst to be tested for the presence of antibiotics was found to contain penicillin.

This is the first year since 1964, when it was decided to make these special tests, that all the samples taken were satisfactory. The sample failure rate has decreased each year as follows:-

1964 - 24%; 1965 - 5%; 1966 - 2% and 1967 - Nil.

Hypochlorites in Milk

All samples of milk tested by the Public Analyst for antibiotics were also tested for the presence of hypochlorites. None of the samples was found to contain hypochlorites.

Water In Milk

One of the 116 informal samples of milk submitted to the Analyst was found by him to contain added water. A formal sample taken a few days later of the same supply, was satisfactory.

One formal sample of milk was found to contain 1.49% added water and a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. Due to certain legal difficulties, however, the case was dropped.

Milk samples deficient in Solids not Fat

One formal sample and eight informal samples of milk taken during the year were found to be deficient in solids not fat. As the Analyst reported in each case that the milk had not been affected by adulteration or abstraction warning letters were sent to the producers advising them to seek the advice of the Agricultural College. Repeat samples were all found to be satisfactory.

The results of the samples were as follows:

	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Deficiency</u>
FORMAL SAMPLE	3.8%	8.40%	1.18%
INFORMAL SAMPLES	4.20%	8.45%	0.59%
	3.50%	8.10%	4.71%
	4.60%	8.30%	2.35%
	4.70%	8.28%	2.59%
	3.25%	8.40%	1.18%
	3.75%	8.40%	1.18%
	3.70%	8.37%	1.53%
	3.70%	8.37%	1.53%

Designated Milk

One formal sample of "Premium" milk was found to be deficient in fat, and thus in contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act. Further samples were taken and, as they all proved satisfactory, it was considered that the deficiency had been caused by poor "bulking" or mixing of the milk and a warning letter sent.

The result of the sample was as follows:-

Fat	3.15%	Solids not Fat	8.50%	Deficiency	10%
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PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD

One butcher was fined for selling mince containing an excess of preservative and another for selling mince containing a prohibited preservative. A warning letter was sent to a third butcher who sold mince containing preservative three days after the end of the permitted period.

The reports sent to the Procurator Fiscal were dealt with by the Court as follows:-

1. Mince	1, 300 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide (850 p.p.m. in excess)	Fined £15.
2. Mince	48 p.p.m. Ascorbic Acid	Fined £5.

FOOD STANDARDS PRESERVE ORDER, 1953

A sample of Drambuie-flavoured marmalade made in a restaurant kitchen for sale on the premises was found by the Analyst to be 6.5% deficient in soluble solids and improperly labelled. On investigation it was found that the marmalade was made from tins of pulp marmalade oranges to which, according to the recipe, only a specified quantity of sugar and water need be added. As the owner of the shop stated that he had followed the directions on the label implicitly a tin of the marmalade oranges was sent to the Analyst who found that the recipe did not make a marmalade which would comply with the Order. After considerable correspondence with the manufacturers they agreed to amend their label to indicate that marmalade manufactured in accordance with the recipe was not suitable for resale.

Informal samples of "home-made" Rhubarb and Ginger jam and Apricot and Pineapple jam were also found not to conform with the requirements of the Order in that they were deficient in soluble solids. The manufacturer changed his recipe on the advice of the Analyst and further samples taken were found

LABELLING OF FOOD

A jar of honey was found to be improperly labelled in that the name of the premises in which it was packed was not clearly given on the label or container. This was drawn to the attention of the packer who undertook to meet the requirements of the Order.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

During the year a number of complaints were received about foodstuffs containing foreign bodies. In the following cases reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal.

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Result</u>
(a) tinfoil milk bottle top in bottle of milk	Found "Not Guilty".
(b) glass in bottle of milk.	Fined £10.
(c) insect in sausage roll	Fined £5.

In addition to the reports sent to the Procurator Fiscal, warning letters were also sent in connection with (i) a chocolate snowball containing a piece of wood and (ii) a tin of corned beef containing an insect which was reported by the Analyst as being "not of British origin".

COMPLAINTS ABOUT FOODS

Orange Crush

One complaint was received about a bottle of Orange Crush which had an unusual taste. The bottle with its contents was sent to the Public Analyst who agreed that the odour of the sample was somewhat unusual but Chemical examination of the drink did not, however, reveal the presence of any substances likely to account for this odour.

Milk

A complaint was received about milk which had small black particles floating on the surface. According to the complainer the previous day's milk was similar in appearance. There was insufficient foreign material in the milk to permit the Analyst to make a Chemical analysis but a microscopic examination revealed that the particles were of no definite structure and were most probably dust particles. At the dairy premises where the milk was produced it was found that the black particles could have been due to the disintegration of a carbon ring in a milk pump and the dust particles probably originated from building works being carried out nearby.

Tablet

A box of tablet purchased from a shop also gave rise to complaint. The complainer alleged that the tablet was inedible. Samples were sent to the Analyst and Bacteriologist who both reported that the tablet was edible. Investigations were also carried out at the Vendor's premises and no fault could be found with his system of rotating stock.

The above Regulations which specify meat standards and labelling requirements for meat pies and sausage rolls come into operation on 31st May, 1968. In order to give guidance to manufacturers in the County it was decided to take informal samples of these articles before the Regulations came into operation so that by the effective date they would have the opportunity to make any adjustments necessary in the meat content of their products. By the end of the year 10 samples of pies, 8 samples of sausage rolls and 8 samples of bridies, had been taken. Two meat pies were found to be deficient in meat content and these were drawn to the attention of the manufacturers concerned.

SPIRIT SAMPLING

A Sykes Hydrometer was used to test 1, 151 samples of spirits at 88 bars in 83 different licensed premises. The types of spirits sampled and the number found to be adulterated or below strength are shown in the following table:

	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. adulterated or otherwise below strength</u>
Whisky	661	4
Rum	179	-
Gin	112	1
Vodka	93	-
Brandy	<u>106</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1, 151</u>	<u>5</u>

The percentage adulteration per premises sampled was 6% compared with 7.5% and 12% respectively for 1966 and 1965.

The non-genuine spirit samples were dealt with as follows:

1. Whisky	72.2° Proof (75° on label)	Fined £5.
2. Whisky	63.5° Proof (70° on label)	Fined £6.
3. Whisky	68.6° Proof (70° on label)	Fined £5.
4. Whisky	68.7° Proof (70° on label)	Report in hands of Procurator Fiscal.
5. Gin	68.9° Proof (70° on label)	do.

FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN

	<u>Number Examined</u>			<u>Number not genuine</u>		
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cheese (incl. spreads & processed cheese)	-	3	3	-	-	-
Coffee (incl. essences & mixtures)	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream	-	3	3	-	-	-
Dried & preserved fruit	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fruit Conserves	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream	6	7	13	-	-	-
Jams, jellies & fruit curds	1	8	9	1	6	7
Margarine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Meat pies, pastries & sausage rolls	-	29	29	-	2	2
Meat pastes	-	6	6	-	-	-
Milk (excl. dried & condensed, etc.)	20	116	136	3	19	22
Mince	46	-	46	3	-	3
Sausages & sausage meat	8	-	8	-	-	-
Soft drinks	-	5	5	-	-	-
Spices & condiments	-	8	8	-	-	-
Spirits	8	6	14	5	1	6
Suet	-	1	1	-	-	-
Table jellies	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup & sauces	-	2	2	-	-	-
Other articles	-	78	78	-	3	3
Totals	<u>89</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>43</u>

UNSOUND FOOD

Following complaints by shopkeepers and others, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of foodstuffs, as shown in the undernoted table were seized as being unfit for human consumption and disposed of:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Canned corn	Tins blown or damaged	$55\frac{1}{2}$
" fish	do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$
" fruit	do.	$2,311\frac{3}{4}$
" meats	do.	2,511
" milk	do.	175
" preserves	do.	9
" rice	do.	$192\frac{1}{4}$
" soup	do.	$424\frac{1}{4}$
" tomato juice	do.	$99\frac{1}{4}$
" vegetables	do.	256
Miscellaneous canned foods	do.	168

FOODS PACKED IN JARS, BOTTLES OR PLASTIC CONTAINERS

Cheese	Jars broken	3
Cream & milk	do.	35
Custard	Contents damp and improperly sealed	$22\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit juices	Polythene bottles damaged & improperly sealed	31
Honey	Contents of jars fermented	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Instant coffee	Contents damp	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Jam & marmalade	Jars broken	$26\frac{3}{4}$
Powdered milk drinks	Contents damp	9
Mincemeat & peal	do.	11
Mustard	Jars broken	3
Vegetables	Jars broken or improperly sealed	10
Vinegar	Stoppers loose	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous foods	Jars broken or improperly sealed	26

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
OTHER FOODS IN PACKETS, Etc.		
Biscuits	Mouldy	25
Breakfast cereals	Damp	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	Rancid	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese - processed	Mouldy	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooking chocolate	Mouldy and damp	3
Currants	Mouldy	61
Flour	Damp	170
Oatmeal	do.	15
Porridge oats	do.	23
Salt	do.	39
Sugar	do.	72
Miscellaneous	Mouldy and damp	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chickens	Decomposition	31
Fish (boxed)	do.	7
Cream cakes	do.	4
Potato Crisps	damp	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTENTS OF DEEP FREEZES WHICH HAD BROKEN DOWN

Chicken	11
Fish & fish cakes	280
Fruit	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ice Cream	19
Meat	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mousse	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pastry	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	24 $\frac{3}{4}$

MEAT INSPECTION

All the 8,215 animals slaughtered in the County were given ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections by members of this Department.

The class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. The reasons for condemnations are given in Table II. It will be noted from these tables that 517 of the

8,215 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned. The total weight of meat condemned was 3,312 lbs.

The income from charges permitted under the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1963, for the inspection of meat during the year was £330:10:3d.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offal
Blairgowrie	Pigs	4,162	1	329	1,345
	Calves	193	-	-	-
Dunblane	Cattle	538	-	112	1,287
	Sheep	1,412	-	37	111
	Pigs	190	-	10	72
	Calves	19	-	3	15
Milnathort	Pigs	1,666	1	18	397
	Sheep	35	2	4	85
	Totals	8,215	4	513	3,312

TABLE II

Class of Animal	Tuberculoses			Cysticercosis	Actinobacillosis & actinomycosis			Septi- caemia	All other conditions		
	Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only		Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only		Whole carcase	Part carcase	organs only
BLAIRGOWRIE Pigs	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	274
DUNBLANE Cattle	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Sheep	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Pigs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
MILNATHORT Pigs	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
TOTALS	-	49	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	26	435

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The slaughter of meat in the joint County was carried out at two private slaughterhouses and one public slaughterhouse. The two private slaughterhouses are associated with bacon factories and dealt with 5,828 pigs during the year. At the public slaughterhouse, which operates for only a few hours each day, 2,169 animals were slaughtered.

At the end of the year none of these slaughterhouses fully complied with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, although at one bacon factory the only outstanding defect was the lack of a sink for washing equipment used in the slaughterhouse. At the other bacon factory extensive alterations are necessary to comply with the Regulations and it is hoped that a reconstruction scheme, which will meet fully with the requirements of the Regulations, will be put into operation within the next year. An undertaking has been given that the outstanding defects at the public slaughterhouse will be remedied by the summer of 1968.

MEAT TRANSPORT

Since the introduction of the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, great changes and improvements have been made in the transport of meat. Further improvements are still to be made and these should be carried out before or shortly after 1st July, 1968, after which date it will be an offence to transport meat by road otherwise than in a meat compartment or meat container, i. e. in an enclosed compartment of a vehicle or a container specially designed for this purpose.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The trend of dairying in the County was again towards larger dairy herds and modern dairies which could be operated with a small labour force. Unfortunately this trend could not be followed in all cases and, for economic or other reasons, 14 producers gave up dairy farming. The average number of cows per herd in these 14 dairies was 29 as against the average for the County for 1967 of 57.

Unfortunately all new equipment brought on to the market to reduce labour costs is not altogether successful. An example of this is the automatic tank washer which, by means of a rotating spray in the tank, should clean it at the press of a button. There are seven such units in operation in the County and, at six dairies where "Standard" Licences are held, reasonably satisfactory bacteriological results were obtained. At the remaining dairy, however, a "Premium" Licence is held and it was found that satisfactory samples could not be consistently obtained without hand cleaning in addition to the use of the tank washer. It was also found, even where bacteriologically satisfactory results were obtained, that a deposit was apt to build up on the tank. However, the use of this item of equipment can be a great time-saver in the washing of bulk tanks and it is hoped that further experimental work will be carried out to overcome the difficulties now being experienced.

The results of "Premium" milk samples taken during the year have again confirmed that, to meet consistently the prescribed bacteriological and chemical tests, good methods and a very high standard of hygiene are required. In this connection it is of interest to note that only 5% of our "Premium" producers had no sample failure during the year as compared with 54% of our "Standard" producers.

DAIRY REGISTRATIONS

There were 331 Certificates of Registration in force in the County at the end of 1967, comprising:

Producers	138
Producer/retailers	42
Retailers	136
Vending Machines	12
Pasteurisers	3

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:-

Certificates lapsed during the year	27
Certificates issued during the year	36
Certificates revoked during the year	-

DAIRY BYELAWS

All dairy premises were inspected during the year and the few minor contraventions of the Byelaws found were drawn to the attention of the occupiers of the premises.

Applications for approval under the Dairy Byelaws were received in respect of one new dairy and major improvements to five existing dairies. These dairies were designed and equipped in consultation with this Department and, although cost was a major consideration, this was always related by the milk producer to the expected benefit of new equipment and premises, particularly where this could result in savings in labour costs in cleaning the equipment, feeding and housing the cattle and keeping the premises clean.

The Dairy Byelaws were amended in 1967 to permit the cold cleaning of equipment so that when automatic tank washing is found to be as successful as the makers hope, and sometimes claim, every encouragement can be given to our milk producers to use this equipment which, in cutting out the human element, should give rise to more consistent cleaning of the tank and allow the dairy staff more time for other duties.

The sale of milk in cartons in the County again increased but, unfortunately, so did complaints about dirty milk bottles. In several cases warnings were issued but a report was sent to the Procurator Fiscal in one case where a bottle was particularly dirty and an insect could be seen sticking to the inside of the bottle, even before the milk was removed from it. It was felt that with reasonable care in the washing or bottling process this complaint could have been avoided. The dairyman pleaded "Guilty" to the offence and a fine of £6 was imposed.

DESIGNATED LICENCES

Details of Licences held in respect of farms and heat treatment premises are shown in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discontinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Premium	2	1	1	18
Standard	7	-	22	165
Pasteurised	2	-	1	3
Total	11	1	24	186

Shown in the above table are 3 producers who held both "Premium" and "Standard" Licences.

In all 2, 193 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers to dairy premises during the year.

Milk Samples

The number and results of "Premium" and "Standard" milk samples taken during the year are shown in the following table:

Designation	No. of samples		No. of Producers with failing samples (whether consecutive or not)			
	Taken	failing	1 failure	2 failures	3 failures	4 or more failures
"Premium"	250	64	5	4	1	8
"Standard"	998	146	42	24	13	4

Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Premium	2	Standard	5
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These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the reason for unsatisfactory samples. In all 47 such samples were taken and 16 of these failed the test.

"PREMIUM" MILK

It is disappointing to record that the percentage of "Premium" milk sample failures has risen from 19.3 in 1966 to 25.6 in 1967. However, a large number of the sample failures during the year related to only a few of our farms. At the majority of farms, of the 12 samples taken at each dairy during the 12 month period, there were only one or two sample failures.

From analysis of the results and knowledge of the dairies concerned it is evident that a high level of management and good staff is necessary to produce "Premium" milk which consistently meets the bacteriological and chemical tests. This must also be associated with the regular sending of samples to one of the Agricultural Colleges and a quick interpretation of the results by the dairyman so that any increase in bacteriological counts can be met with increased attention to prevent sample failures.

Of the 64 unsatisfactory samples taken of "Premium" milk 13 of the samples failed because they did not meet the prescribed chemical tests, being low in butter fat or solids. Of these samples six were taken from the only two "Premium" producers in the County without a bulk tank to hold and mix both morning and evening milkings. At these dairies, although the overall quality of the milk was satisfactory, great difficulty was experienced in getting a uniform composition of the milk throughout the bottling process. Other failures appeared to be due to carelessness in the use of the agitator in the bulk tank or the lack of proper attention to feeding and breeding, which can give rise to particular difficulties at certain seasons of the year.

"STANDARD" MILK

The quality of "Standard" milk again rose during the year and the sample failure rate dropped from 15.4% in 1966 to 14.6% in 1967. Over 50% of the producers in the County have had no sample failures over the past two years.

Although mechanisation and modernisation of equipment should result in the production of milk of a higher hygienic quality a number of the sample failures taken were procured at dairies using round-the-byre pipelines. In several cases these were traced to insufficient hot water of the right temperature or to a temporary breakdown. In a few cases the unsatisfactory samples were the result of faulty installation or improper washing of the pipeline. In premises where hand washing is still being carried out the usual number of sample failures were attributed to improper use of chemicals for sterilisation or the use of chemicals on unsuitable equipment.

A number of unsatisfactory samples were also attributed to clinical or sub-clinical mastitis, which appears to affect sample results more in the new tests. In an effort to eliminate this, some farmers have had complete herd tests carried out.

OTHER MILK SAMPLES TAKEN

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>	<u>% Failure</u>
Schools	74	16	21.6
Retailers	195	41	21.0
Pasteurisers	16	-	-
Vending Machines	38	11	28.9
Whirlcools	14	6	42.8

PASTEURISERS

There are three pasteurisers in the County. One uses a modern H. T. S. T. plant, which was installed in 1966 and has not given an unsatisfactory sample since it was put into operation; one pasteuriser, who surrendered his Licence last year following a series of unsatisfactory samples, has again been issued with a Licence, but uses this to pasteurise only a limited quantity of milk for catering sales;

and the remaining pasteuriser installed new equipment during the year. In the latter case the new equipment was a holder-plant with a jacketed heater/cooler unit. The unit was installed at the owner's hotel premises to pasteurise milk from his own dairy for use in the hotel and to pasteurise a limited amount for school milk. The plant was of a type used for manufacturing ice cream and it was only after certain adjustments were made that milk could be pasteurised in accordance with the Order.

VENDING MACHINES

In two cases a series of unsatisfactory samples were taken from vending machines. The cartons supplied from the machines were date-stamped and the unsatisfactory samples were usually of milk which had been cartoned three or four days before the date of purchase. In one case this was due to poor stock-rotation and the shop-keeper not recognising the fact that cartons on the side of the machine operated by the lower of the three buttons used by the public for obtaining milk were in least demand and, unless this stock was frequently changed to the other side of the machine, milk was liable to be kept there for several days. In the other case it was found that milk was being cartoned and sent to a dairy-man on one day, passed on by him the next day to the owner of the vending machine, who kept the milk for a further day in his premises before filling the machine. In the first case conditions improved when proper stock rotation was introduced and a warning letter was sent to the shop-keeper. In the second case little effort was made to ensure that old and unsatisfactory milk would not be sold from the machine and the shop-keeper's licence was suspended for one month.

WHIRLCOOLS

In many cases whirlcools used in milk bars or cafes are washed by inexperienced persons who have neither the knowledge nor the training necessary to ensure that this equipment is properly cleaned and sterilised. Although the owners of these premises and their staff were advised on the proper procedure to be followed in cleaning the equipment so that milk of a satisfactory hygienic quality could be procured from it, little improvement resulted. It appears that in certain cases it may be necessary to deal with this equipment under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914 and prevent its use for the sale of milk unless it can be kept in a satisfactory state.

REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

The revocation of suspension of 17 designated licences was considered during the year. In each case three consecutive unsatisfactory samples had been taken within a period of 21 to 28 days or the milk sample results, in general, were unsatisfactory.

After hearing the licenceholders and considering the action taken by them to improve the quality of their milk it was decided to revoke one "Premium" Licence, suspend one Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licence and one Dealer's Supplementary Licence, accept the surrender of three "Standard" Licences and give warnings in the other cases. The following table shows the type of Licences considered for revocation or suspension.

(a) Premium Licences	5
(b) Standard Licences	7
(c) Dealer's Standard Licence	1
(d) Dealer's Pasteurised Licences in respect of Vending Machines	2
(e) Dealer's Supplementary Licences	2

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

One "Standard" Licence revoked during the year had previously been revoked for periods in 1965 and 1966. As the methods at the dairy were most unsatisfactory, the Producers were informed that consideration was to be given to revoking their Certificate of Registration. This matter was resolved when the dairymen gave up dairying and returned their Certificate of Registration for cancellation.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

In 1965 it was decided to test for Brucella Abortus all raw milk which was not being sent for pasteurisation. During 1967 samples of milk were taken from 1,823 cows in 50 herds. Each of the milk samples was subjected to the Brucella Ring Test with the following results:

<u>Herd Tests</u>	+++	++	+	+
(a) No. of cows reacting to Ring Test	6	18	34	30
(b) No. of cows above found to be giving milk positive to culture	-	11	2	-
(c) No. of herd tests in which one or more cows in the herd was found to be giving milk positive to the ring test and positive to culture				
				7 (12% of herd tests)

<u>Other Tests</u>				
(d) Bottled milk reacting to ring test (milk produced and bottled at two dairies outwith County)	-	4 x $\frac{1}{3}$ pt.	-	-

The herd test figure in (c) above includes one herd which was tested three times during the year and on two occasions was found to have animals suffering from the disease.

After testing the four retail samples shown in the foregoing table the local authority for the area concerned was notified of the results. This local authority carried out further tests and found cows in each herd giving brucella-infected milk. Until the affected cows were found and slaughtered arrangements were made to have the infected milk pasteurised.

Since 1965 the number of brucella-infected herds in the County has shown a marked reduction and it was encouraging to find that two herds which had previously been heavily infected gave completely negative tests when last sampled. However, brucella was found in a cow which on the last test had been negative, thus indicating the need for continued regular testing.

In 1965 21% of the herds tested had one or more cows suffering from Brucellosis. In 1966 this figure fell to 17% and in 1967 to 12%.

In all our brucella tests we have had complete co-operation from our milk producers, many of whom are particularly anxious to have their herds tested with a view to eradicating this disease. Due to the co-operation of the producers and to our method of sampling every cow, an infected cow can be immediately segregated and it has not therefore been necessary to involve any producer in the difficulties of having his milk diverted for pasteurisation while further tests were being carried out.

SPECIFICATION OF THE COUNTY

In 1965 the Council formally requested the Scottish Home and Health Department to make the whole of the County a specified area in order to safeguard our milk supplies. At the end of the year no decision on this request had been made by the Department.

GENERAL

At 17 dairies bulk tanks were installed during the year bringing the total number of tanks to 133, i. e. 74% of our dairies now have tanks. At 13 dairies new pipelines were installed and 6 new parlours were formed. The various systems of milking in the County are shown in the following table.

<u>Unit buckets & cascade coolers</u>	<u>Unit buckets & tanks</u>	<u>Tanks & pipelines</u>	<u>Tanks & Parlours</u>		
			<u>Type of Parlour</u>		<u>In-line</u>
			<u>Herring Bone</u>	<u>Tandem</u>	
47	22	65	23	4	19

ICE CREAM

All premises used for the manufacture of Ice Cream were inspected during the year and the few defects found brought to the attention of the owners.

The number of registered Ice Cream premises are shown in Table I. In Table II the results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination are given.

TABLE I

Certificates	Premises	Vehicles
In force at 1st January, 1967	79	20
Cancelled during the year	-	-
Granted during the year	4	-
In force at 31st December, 1967		
(a) Manufacture/storage/sale	24	-
(b) Storage/sale	59	20
TOTAL	83	20

TABLE I

	No. of Samples taken	No. conforming to recommended standard	No. failing
'Loose' Ice Cream	121	106	15
Prepacked Ice Cream	15	14	1

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis are included in the section of this report on Food and Drugs Sampling.

GENERAL

Investigations into ice cream failures are difficult as in many cases sterilisation of the equipment is not carried out until just before a batch is made. As this is done at irregular intervals rinses have almost to be taken by appointment. During one investigation following an unsatisfactory sample the manufacturer was found to be washing equipment with Rinso.

The treatment and storage of servers during the day is also a problem, and samples of water in which they are often kept have been found to be unsatisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

The great majority of food businesses in the County are now of a satisfactory standard but unfortunately there are many occupiers of food premises who will maintain this standard only so long as repeated visits by local authority inspectors require them to do so. These are premises which will never be satisfactory unless there is a change of management and it is only by the threat or fear of prosecution that the requirements of the Regulations are met. The only way of dealing effectively with these premises would be by withholding or withdrawing a Certificate of Registration which would prevent the occupier operating the food business. It is unfortunate that the legislators are still of the opinion that there is no need, as yet, for registration.

In premises where a high standard of cleanliness is maintained this is related to the attitude of the person in control of the premises and the type of worker he employs. In such premises the structure and equipment are kept clean as a matter of strict routine and therefore never have to be made clean. When premises are kept like this the labour involved appears to be little more than that necessary to remove a week's dirt at a time in poorly-managed premises.

At premises where regular visits are required to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness, the person in charge appears to leave the responsibility for this to the local authority. If the local authority's officials say that something has to be done, it is done. If they omit to draw attention to any particular defect nothing is done to remedy it. During the part of 1967, when a Food Hygiene Officer was employed in the County the premises in this category appeared to derive greatest benefit from her visits and improvements in conditions were related to the frequency of these visits. Unfortunately, within a few months of her leaving, it was evident that without her regular visits the amount of time being spent in keeping the premises and equipment clean had been greatly reduced.



UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN HOTEL KITCHEN



PREMISES SHOWN ON PAGE NUMBER 18 AFTER MODERNISATION

In making inspections under the Food Regulations it is frequently said by the few unco-operative members of the food trade that "we always visit them at the wrong time". Although there never appears to be a wrong time in well-managed premises and never a right time in many others, every consideration is given to the difficulties of running a food business along practical lines and at the same time complying with the Food Regulations. In the unsatisfactory premises, what is drawn to the attention of the management is never that day's "dirt" but an accumulation of dirt which has gathered over a period. Where it is felt that there is any doubt on the matter, further visits are made at the end of that day's cleaning. In no case was it found that our estimation of "old dirt" was wrong.

In a few cases neither a warning nor advice was accepted. These cases were dealt with as follows:-

(i) after considering a report on unsatisfactory conditions at an hotel the Council advised the owner that, unless the cleanliness of his premises improved within one month, a report would be sent to the Procurator Fiscal. The necessary improvement took place and this has been maintained.

(ii) a manufacturer of cooked meats was given a similar warning with a resultant improvement in conditions.

(iii) the owner of an hotel was told on several occasions of the lack of cleanliness in her premises. As conditions did not improve a report on offences found on three visits was sent to the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of "guilty" was tendered and a fine of £600 was imposed.

(iv) at another hotel numerous contraventions of the Food Regulations were found on several visits and proceedings have been instituted by the Procurator Fiscal. A plea of "not guilty" was tendered and trial is to take place in 1968.

(v) at the Sheriff Court in Dunblane a plea of "guilty" was tendered to charges under the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to the lack of cleanliness at another hotel. The Proprietrix was fined £10.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS IN FOOD PREMISES

In a number of food premises bacteriological tests were made of equipment, cloths, etc. used in connection with the food business with a view to advising the staff and management as to where more effort and attention was required.

The tests were carried out by using a sterile "sausage" of jelly-like medium suitable for the growth of bacteria. In taking the tests, the end of the sausage was cut off with a sterile knife, the exposed end was pressed against the item to be tested and this part was then sliced off and placed in a petri dish. Four such slices could be accommodated in each dish which was incubated for 24 hours. The growth or absence of bacteria indicated the extent of contamination or cleanliness of the item tested. Dangerous organisms on the "sausage" slice could be picked off and identified in the laboratory.

As a result of these tests it was found that:

1. Cloths used to dry clean and sterilised equipment very soon became contaminated. In many cases washed and sterilised equipment wiped with these cloths was found to have a greater bacterial contamination than the unwashed equipment.
2. Stainless steel and smooth laminated surfaces showed a very low degree of contamination compared to wooden surfaces - in either case damp or wet surfaces produced a much greater growth than dry surfaces.

3. Hands which were washed and thereafter dried on roller or hand towels were frequently found to show greater contamination after washing and drying than before washing. Towels of the normal type which had been used on only a few occasions were found to be highly contaminated and a considerable improvement was noted when either paper towels or towels of the cabinet type, were used. The use of a soap containing 3% hexachloraphine for the washing of hands also reduced contamination.

In premises where the above tests were carried out recommendations were made (a) that the use of wiping cloths should be reduced to a minimum, (b) that equipment should be washed and thereafter sterilised at a temperature which would allow the equipment to dry without wiping, (c) that wooden surfaces should be covered or reduced to a minimum, and (d) that paper towels or cabinet towels should be used in conjunction with soap containing hexachloraphine for hand washing.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1966

The above Regulations, which came into operation on 29th July, 1967, introduced new provisions for regulating the hygienic construction and condition of stalls and vehicles used in the course of food businesses. They also applied to stalls and vehicles a number of provisions of the main Regulations relating to the treatment of certain foods, the provision of wash-hand basins, lighting, ventilation and first aid equipment.

In general, the requirements of these Regulations are not difficult to meet, except by food traders who use small vans. These small vans have rear opening doors and, when the customer is being served, the doors have to be kept open, thus exposing uncovered foodstuffs on display to contamination from dust, etc. Although it cannot be said that the layout of these vehicles is such that the operations carried out therein for the purpose of the food business can be conducted hygienically, and the obvious solution would be to provide travelling shops of the walk-in type, it was evident that the cost of providing such vehicles would be quite uneconomic, so far as many of the small traders were concerned. These small traders in many cases travel considerable distances between customers over rough roads and, while a small 5 cwt. van could be written off over a few years, the same could not be said of a travelling shop costing many times more than a van. On rough roads the very nature of the construction of a travelling shop reduces its life compared to a small van. Therefore it was accepted that, provided foodstuffs in the van are protected so far as reasonably practicable, contamination would be reduced to a minimum and the requirements of the Regulations met in a reasonable way. This was understood and accepted by the food traders who appeared willing on their part to meet these requirements.

STATISTICS

The number of visits paid to various types of food premises and the state of these premises is shown in the table on page 22.

FOOD HYGIENE PREMISES

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Total No. general Inspections	Total No. other Inspections	No. of premises which comply with the Regulations	No. of premises in which only minor Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of premises in which major Contraventions of Regulations were noted	No. of Proceedings Instituted	Result of Proceedings
CLASS A								
Bakehouses	29	32	10	15	11	2	-	-
Bakers Shops	50	39	1	35	5	-	-	-
Butchers	75	86	36	46	25	4	-	-
Confectioners	100	50	1	45	6	-	-	-
Fishmongers	20	18	-	16	2	-	-	-
Fried Fish shops	22	17	4	14	3	-	-	-
Fruiters	21	18	-	15	3	-	-	-
General Stores	96	53	3	48	8	-	-	-
Grocers	177	161	14	143	17	-	-	-
Poulterers	9	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLASS B								
Boarding Houses	81	69	-	52	11	-	-	-
Cafes	38	45	16	26	10	1	-	-
Canteens	15	14	3	10	2	1	-	-
Clubs	17	9	-	10	-	-	-	-
Homes	13	8	-	5	1	-	-	-
Hotels	227	213	42	179	33	8	2	(i) Trial Pending (ii) £600 Fine
Public Houses	137	102	4	88	17	-	-	-
Restaurants	51	52	6	41	9	1	-	-
School Meals Services	114	57	-	54	1	-	-	-
Private Schools	12	9	-	5	2	-	-	-
CLASS C								
Poultry Packing Stations	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Meat Processing Factories	3	3	105	-	2	1	-	-
Other food factories	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
CLASS D								
Vehicles	164	114	30	36	66	-	-	-

PESTS

RATS AND MICE

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The duties imposed on the Council by the above Act were undertaken during the year by two full-time operatives. The operatives carried out numerous surveys and investigated all complaints about rats or mice. All infestations found were dealt with either by the occupier of the premises or our operatives acting on their instructions. It was not found necessary to serve any Notices under the Act.

As in previous years it was found that "do it yourself" operatives frequently failed in their purpose to kill off rats or mice due to improper or inadequate use of Warfarin. In some cases where old stocks of Warfarin were used their efforts at eradication appeared to be a complete waste of time. Although it was not always asked, the advice of our Pest Destruction Operatives was available free of charge to all who required it.

At refuse tips, where a considerable proportion of our operatives' time was spent, care was taken to reduce infestations to a minimum and prevent complaints from adjoining proprietors. In many cases, however, it was disturbances or changes at farms and in the fields which sent rats to the area of the refuse tip and not the other way round as is so often imagined.

SALMONELLA

An outbreak of salmonella in cattle at a dairy farm was alleged by the farmer to have been due to an infestation of rats from a nearby refuse tip. This refuse tip, although in the landward area, is used by another local authority. Only a few rats were found at the tip and none of the carcasses sent for examination was found to harbour the organism.

SURVEYS

Any infestation of rats or mice in or about domestic premises is usually treated with alarm by the occupier and every effort is made by our operatives to investigate complaints with a minimum of delay. Unfortunately these infestations usually occur at the time when surveys should be carried out and reduce the time available for this important work. In general, however, surveys have not indicated that the rat population in the County is on the increase nor that Warfarin-resistant rats are present in the area.

INFESTATIONS BY RATS OR MICE

The number and types of premises surveyed and the infestations found and cleared are shown in the following table:

	Types of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial premises	Agricul- tural Properties	Total
1. No. of pro- perties inspected (a) as a result of notification	122	52	28	67	269
(b) otherwise	274	-	-	377	651
Total	396	52	28	444	920
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	396	52	28	444	920
3. No. of above properties satis- factorily cleared. (a) by Local Authority	396	52	28	444	920
(b) otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
Total	396	52	28	444	920

INFESTATIONS BY OTHER PESTS OR INSECTS

In addition to their normal work the rat restruction officers treated the following infestations:

Ants	2	Moles	102
Bats	11	Rabbits	6
Bees	2	Wasps	29
Flies	8		

NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

NEW HOUSES

The number of new houses completed in the County during the year was 194. This figure is made up as follows:

	<u>2 apt.</u>	<u>3 apt.</u>	<u>4 apt.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority	35	33	9	1	78
Erected by Private persons	1	25	63	27	116

The 116 houses completed by private enterprise compares with 71 completed in 1966.

HOUSING GRANTS

NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Included in the foregoing table are 11 houses erected by private enterprise for housing agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued in respect of 5 houses, certain of which were completed in previous years.

Applications for grant in respect of the erection of 11 houses were received during the year and grant was promised in 8 cases.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Grants were promised for improvements or conversion involving 62 houses. The works of improvement at 43 houses were completed during the year and qualified for payment of grant. Although grant was promised for a few of these houses during 1967, grant for the majority was promised in previous years.

STANDARD GRANTS

34 applications for grant were received and dealt with during the year.

Standard amenities were provided at 18 houses and grant was paid in each case. Of these, 12 were provided with the full range of amenities and 6 with additional amenities bringing them up to the required standard.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

During the year 1,216 houses were visited. Of these 915 were visited following applications by the occupiers for Council houses.

Reports on 65 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. The reports were submitted to the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

The Council made no Suspension Orders and at the end of the year 13 reports were still under review. In addition to the foregoing figures, 4 houses were voluntarily closed or demolished during the year and 7 houses, formerly closed, were brought back into use after being improved.

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year including houses made the subject of Orders in previous years, was 48 and the number of houses demolished was 8 (including 3 houses which were not considered unfit).

Houses which are still the subjects of Demolition or Closing Orders in the Landward Area of the County and which were occupied at the end of 1967 total 350.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The number of caravan site licences in the County increased by three during the year providing additional accommodation for 276 caravans. It is hoped that the additional accommodation will ease the congestion normally experienced in the County, particularly in the Highland District, during July and August when "full up" notices are displayed at sites and the parking of caravans in lay-byes and draw-ins indicate the increasing demand for suitable sites. Although the need for caravanners to find a parking place overnight is accepted, it is unfortunate that many of these caravanners have no thought for those who may have to use that parking place under the same circumstances or for the owners of the adjoining land that they so frequently leave fouled and littered.

At the beginning of the season all sites in the County were visited by Inspectors accompanied by Fire Prevention Officers and contraventions of the site licence conditions including those relating to fire precautions were drawn to the attention of the licence-holders. When further inspections were made it was found that the conditions were being fully met and it was not necessary on any occasion to issue warnings or submit reports to the Procurator Fiscal.

SITE LICENCES

The size and type of caravan sites in operation in the County at the end of the year is shown in the following table:

Residential sites for single caravans	29
Residential sites for 2-22 caravans	3
Holiday sites 1-5 caravans	21
do. 6-10 caravans	4
do. 11-40 caravans	13
do. 41-80 caravans	10
do. over 80 caravans	2
Sites for both residential and holiday caravans	3

BYELAWS AS TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The presence of tinkers in the County becomes more evident each year. This would appear to be because more tinkers, or people classed as tinkers, are coming into the County or because their bivouacs,

which were often unnoticeable, even when quite close to a public road, are being replaced by large caravans which, because of towing difficulties, cannot be taken far from a roadway. There also appears to be the attraction of being close to a town as e.g. at Inveralmond Bridge and Almondgrove near Perth where 35 tinker families are accommodated. It was also noticeable that, instead of living in large encampments in areas provided by the farmers employing them, the tinkers were using numerous small encampments scattered throughout the district.

The Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws were applied to the larger sites and their requirements were met in most cases.

At two sites in the Eastern District, complaints were received about encampments which had been established without the knowledge of the owners of the ground concerned. When this matter was drawn to the attention of the owners the use of the encampments was terminated and the area fenced off.

The usual number and type of complaints about tinkers' encampments were received during the year. Many of these related to the fouling and littering of land adjacent to the encampments. These were dealt with where possible but this is always a difficult problem when several families are involved and none is willing to make any effort to prevent such complaints or remedy them.

SEASONAL WORKERS

Although vast improvements have been made in seasonal workers' camps during the past years, as usual, a number of contraventions of the Seasonal Workers' Byelaws were found. These included lack of adequate fire precautions, defective sanitary conveniences, defective structures and lack of proper cooking facilities. In all cases contraventions were remedied during the season.

The large camp at Essendy Moor is still in use and, although the owners of the principal huts there had a meeting with a view to providing W.Cs., nothing was done and the only sanitary accommodation still available is paid closets. It is hoped that before the 1968 fruit-picking season gets under way an improved type of sanitary convenience will have been provided.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

The general economic climate in the country in 1967 did not show an appreciable lessening of demand for Building Warrants and there was only a slight decrease in the number of applications compared to 1966. The various works for which Warrants were granted are detailed in the following table:

MAJOR WARRANTS				
	Public		Private	
	No. of Applications	Value of Works	No. of Applications	Value of Works
Houses	22	£585, 598	210	£1, 281, 715
Schools	9	79, 785	4	111, 650
Shops	-	-	8	14, 080
Offices	-	-	4	2, 550
Factories	-	-	3	125, 700
Miscellaneous	4	8, 702	155	580, 795
TOTALS	35	£674, 085	384	£2, 116, 490

MINOR WARRANTS

		<u>Public</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	<u>No. of</u> <u>Applications</u>	<u>Value of</u> <u>Works</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Applications</u>	<u>Value of</u> <u>Works</u>	
Houses	-	-	88	£25, 037	
Schools	3	£ 662	-	-	
Shops	-	-	1	160	
Offices	-	-	1	400	
Factories	-	-	4	1, 265	
Miscellaneous	<u>37</u>	<u>5, 193</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>24. 643</u>	
TOTALS	<u>40</u>	<u>£5, 855</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>£51, 505</u>	

The introduction of the Building Standards (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1967, clarified several parts of the 1963 Regulations and removed onerous requirements which had been unduly restrictive on minor domestic works. While these amendments were of considerable assistance to all concerned it is unfortunate that many of the items involved had been proving difficult for a very long time and that a delay of a year or more is to be expected before Regulations can be amended. It is understood that there are further amendments to the Regulations being considered at present and that some of these amendments are amendments to the last Amendments.

On the whole the Regulations are admirable and have made excellent provision for good standards of building and protection and safety of the public. The "Fire Precautions" and "Means of Escape" provisions alone have contributed greatly to standards of safety in the individual home and in public buildings. In this connection I wish to record my appreciation of the close co-operation which was received from the Firemaster in overcoming many of the difficulties encountered in the application of Regulations which directly concern the Fire Service.

SECTION 10 NOTICES

During the year 11 Notices under Section 10 of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959 were served following contraventions of the Act or Regulations. Nine of these were in respect of work carried out without a Warrant and 2 for work done in contravention of the conditions of Warrant issued. In only one instance, however, were the circumstances considered to be such as to warrant court action. This involved an oil-heating installation carried out without Warrant and in contravention of the Regulations. A fine of £50 was imposed on the person concerned.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

SECTION 13 NOTICES

Only two Notices under Section 13 of the Act were served during the year in respect of Dangerous Buildings. In each case the dangerous conditions were expeditiously removed.

WATER SAMPLES

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

During the year 100 samples of water were submitted for full chemical analysis and 199 for bacteriological examination. In addition a further 26 samples were submitted for lead analysis. These samples were reported on as follows:

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	89
Unsatisfactory	11

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	155
Doubtful	2
Unsatisfactory	42

Lead Analyses

Satisfactory (below W.H.O, recommended maximum)	19
Unsatisfactory (above W.H.O, recommended maximum)	7

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Samples taken at the request of private parties in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants or following complaints, were reported on as follows:

Chemical Analyses

Satisfactory	34
Unsatisfactory	16

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	58
Unsatisfactory	42

Four of the unsatisfactory samples included in the above table were taken from a well supplying a building comprising six houses. The building is the subject of a Demolition Order and the occupiers were advised to boil water taken from the well before using it for domestic purposes.

As a result of a complaint about an unsatisfactory water supply it was necessary to suspend mining operations which were taking place in the bed of a stream near the intake to the water supply. An undertaking was given that the mining operations would not be resumed until an alternative water supply had been made available.

FACTORIES

An additional 15 factories were added to our factories register during the year. During inspections of these factories along with the others on the register, 20 contraventions of the Factories Act were found. These related to:

Want of Cleanliness	11
Inadequate ventilation	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	6

In all cases except one the defects have been remedied. It is hoped that the outstanding contravention will be remedied early in 1968.

OUTWORKERS

There was one female outworker employed in the Highland District as a jute worker during the year.

TRADES

The following trades or processes were undertaken in the registered factories in the County:

Mechanical

Aircraft repairs	2	Motor vehicle, agricultural machinery plant, etc. repairs	54
Bakers	7	Plumbers	1
Blacksmiths	7	Poultry dressing	1
Brickmaking	1	Provender	2
Car Polish	1	Sausage making	4
Electrical generating	11	Sawmilling	23
Engineering	7	Scrap merchant	1
Gas holder	1	Seed Dressing	3
Grain drying	1	Sewage Treatment	1
Grass drying	2	Tailoring	1
Heraldic woodcraft	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching, spinning)	9
Honey processor	1	Water filtering/waterworks	2
Joiners	38	Whisky distilling, bottling and blending	5
Laundries	5		
Leatherwork	1		
Malting	1		

Non-Mechanical

Blacksmiths	1	Weaving	1
Plumbers	1	Sporran and belt making	1

Other Premises

Electrical stations, building sites, etc. 4

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 335 premises in the County which come within the scope of the above Act. These premises fall within the following categories:

Class of Premises	Registered Premises	Persons Employed	Premises Inspected during year
Offices	96	298	49
Shops (retail)	154	453	89
Wholesale shops & warehouses	8	47	1
Catering establishments }	76	499	60
Canteens }			
Fuel Storage depots	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>335</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>200</u>

Males = 562

Females = 738

GENERAL

Although many contraventions of the Act found on previous visits have now been remedied, there are still a number of contraventions outstanding. Attention has again been drawn to these contraventions and it is hoped that further improvements in conditions will be found on subsequent visits.

LIGHTING

It has been decided that Regulations prescribing standards of lighting are unnecessary and that a Code of Practice will meet the requirements of local authorities and enable them to enforce this section of the Act. The reason for this decision is difficult to understand because Codes of Practice are, in general, not observed by those most in need of them. In cases where an owner of premises feels that he already has suitable and sufficient lighting and will not provide the additional or alternative lighting necessary to meet the lowest standard in the Code, it will remain to be seen whether such a Code of Practice is accepted by the Courts.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS

Where attention has to be drawn to badly-worn stairs, stairs without hand rails, unguarded hatches, etc., it is often difficult to make the owners of the premises concerned appreciate that, although these

conditions have not yet caused an accident, they are liable to do so. However reluctant these people may be, they are usually prepared to take the advice of Inspectors and make these conditions safe rather than have an accident on their premises after being warned of the possibility.

In a few cases dangerous machinery was found and had to be drawn to the attention of the occupiers.

ACCIDENTS

There were no accidents reported during the year. This may have been a fortunate year for office and shop workers in the County, but it is more likely that accidents notifiable under the Act did occur without being notified to the local authority. This weak link in the Act could be overcome either by (a) having Medical Practitioners inform the local authority of accidents which they attend and are notifiable under the Act or (b) having the Ministry of National Insurance send notification to the local authority when claims resulting from accidents in Offices or shops are made for Insurance benefits.

COMPLAINTS

WATER SUPPLIES

When a complaint about a taint in a water supply was investigated it was found that the taint was due to the discharge of sheep dip into a tank which eventually overflowed into a tail drain leading to a feeder burn which supplied water to the house.

On investigating a further complaint about a water supply it was found that a farmer had cut off the water supply to a tenant's house after the tenant had been dismissed. The farmer's obligation under the Water (Scotland) Act to maintain an adequate supply of water to the house was drawn to his attention and the matter was resolved.

SMELL FROM BROILERHOUSES

Complaints were received on several occasions about smell from a unit of broiler houses. Observations were kept on the broilerhouses and it was found that the complaints were justified. Alternative arrangements for the cleaning of the broilerhouses and adjustments to the extractor fans were made but these in themselves were not entirely effective and it is likely that further steps will be necessary to prevent complaints.

DEPOSITS OF REFUSE

A number of complaints received about deposits of refuse related to a property - the subject of a Demolition Order - in the Eastern District. The area at the rear of this property was being used for the disposal of refuse and faecal matter from pail closets and, although improvements were made when this matter was first brought to the attention of the occupiers of the houses, conditions got worse and it was found necessary to serve Notices under the Public Health Act. This in itself did not abate the nuisance conditions but eventually led to the occupiers undertaking to pay the local authority for cleaning up the area.

NOISE NUISANCE

A complaint was received about noise from an engine which generated electric current for a welding plant. After consultation with the owner of the premises concerned an enclosure was erected

round the engine to absorb the noise. This was found to be effective and no further complaint was received.

The general complaints during the year can be classified under the following headings:

<u>Nature of complaint</u>						<u>No. of visits made</u>
(a) Defective drains, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	62
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	29
(c) Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	-
(d) Deposits of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	50
(e) Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	1
(f) Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	3
(g) Smell	..	..	..	..	..	22
(h) Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	-
(i) Pollution of burns	..	..	..	..	..	1
(j) Broilerhouses	..	..	..	..	..	-
(k) Burial grounds	..	..	..	..	..	-
(l) Noise	..	..	..	..	..	2
(m) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	<u>62</u>
						<u>232</u>

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of 7 Licences and the issue of one new Licence were received during the year. In each case the premises were found to be of the required standard and a Licence was issued.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

After satisfactory reports from Veterinary Surgeons appointed for the purpose of the Act had been received the renewal of nine Licences and the issue of three new Licences were recommended.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Three complaints about smoke nuisances were received and were satisfactorily dealt with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of domestic refuse are the main functions of the Cleansing Services in the County and without doubt the most important. While this is recognised by those closely concerned with the service it is remarkable how little public interest is evoked. In particular, the problem of disposal of refuse is never apparently considered by the public until the local authority tries to obtain a site for the disposal of their waste. Objections are then made to the particular proposal without, in many cases, the objectors even finding out what is involved. In fairness, this attitude can perhaps be attributed to the public's image of a "refuse dump", but the Cleansing Services have moved forward with the times and some acceptance of this by the public would help solve a very serious problem.

The refuse disposal problem in this County is particularly difficult as our population is scattered over a very large area and, while the provision of mechanical treatment of the refuse would be an economic venture if one central unit could be provided, this is impracticable without the use of several "transfer stations" situated throughout the County and such "stations" are in themselves expensive. The alternative is small mechanical disposal units to serve certain areas but the present tonnages of refuse collected in these areas are so small that even these units would be very doubtful economic propositions indeed, unless there was a combination of responsibilities with the small Burghs in the different Districts. This is the logical and obvious thing to do but unfortunately the proposed re-organisation of Local Government tends to overshadow any voluntary move in this direction. This step has been taken, however, in the Highland District where the County Council and Pitlochry Town Council solved a common problem by providing joint disposal facilities on the existing Burgh disposal site. Crude refuse is still tipped on the site but the use of the tip by two Authorities acting in combination made it economic and practicable to operate a small tracked dozer/shovel which effectively controls the tipping and maintains a nuisance-free site. The results over the first year of operating the combined facilities at Pitlochry are most encouraging and perhaps will provide a lead and a spur to others to follow suit.

In the Perth and Eastern Districts tipping operations were completed at the refuse tips at East Powside and Ardler respectively. The use of Wallacetown Tip in the Perth District will also be completed within the next year and the Council will be faced with the problem of finding an alternative disposal area. Unfortunately the logical step of combining with the City of Perth for refuse disposal purposes is not possible as the City plant could not cope with Perth District refuse in addition to the City's. In the Eastern District the problem will be equally acute if another disposal site cannot be obtained in the Northern part of the District.

SALVAGE

Salvage activities during the year were confined to the collection of board waste in the Scone area. The necessary re-organisation of vehicles and men in the area severely reduced the amount of waste collected and only 7 tons 5 cwts. $1\frac{1}{4}$ qrs. were collected and sold for £59:16:7d.

STREET SWEEPING

The introduction during the year of a suction road sweeper was of considerable benefit to many areas where previously there were no organised street sweeping facilities. This machine sweeps efficiently and quickly and a great improvement in the streets in which it operates was immediately apparent after its introduction.



"MODERN ART"?

PHOTOGRAPH OF PERTHSHIRE LITTER BIN PUBLISHED IN DUNDEE COURIER



MECHANICAL SWEEPER/COLLECTOR USING VACUUM HOSE TO CLEAN AREA IN VICINITY
OF LITTER BINS

LITTER

A major problem in our comprehensive litter collection scheme was the maintenance of lay-by surfaces and surrounding areas and the mechanical sweeper collector mentioned above with a "wandering hose" has been used to overcome this problem. The new machine has wrought a marked improvement in the condition of the lay-bys, particularly those on the main traffic routes leading out of the City of Perth.

WATER AND DRAINAGE REPORT

Contributed by Mr. J. McLEAN CAMERON

WATER SUPPLIES.

In 1967, the item of outstanding importance to the water supplying Authorities in Scotland was the passing of the Water (Scotland) Act 1967 which provided inter alia for the duties of the 199 existing local water authorities to be assumed by 13 regional water boards. So far as Perth County Council and the Town Councils of the Perthshire Burghs are concerned, their undertakings and duties will become the responsibility of the East of Scotland Water Board, a Board which will incorporate in full or in part the areas of twenty-nine local authorities. The Board were established by means of The East of Scotland Water Board (Constitution etc.) Order 1967 and will become responsible for their area on 16th May, 1968. In connection with the establishment of the Board, it is pleasing to record that the Board's first Chairman is Mr. Robert W. Murray, J.P., the present Chairman of the Landward Health Committee. The Council's other representatives are Major D.C. Bowser, C.B.E., J.P., F.S.A. (Scot.), Convener of the County Council, and Mr. N. Stewart Gordon-Gibson, J.P., the Member for Blair Atholl.

The Water (Scotland) Act 1967 also makes provision for the duties of the Loch Turret Water Board to become the responsibility of the Central Scotland Water Development Board and so the Loch Turret Water Board is likely to be dissolved on 15th May, 1968. Meantime, the treatment works at Loch Turret involving micro-straining and ozonisation have been commissioned and it is hoped that Turret - Phase II, a scheme by which the existing catchment area will be augmented, will shortly be put in hand. An official opening of Phase I of the Turret Scheme is planned for April, 1968.

During the year, the Scottish Development Department gave consideration to the relative merits of schemes based (a) on Loch Benachally, and (b) on Loch Lintrathen as augmented by Backwater, to supply East Perthshire. The Department expressed a strong preference for a scheme based on Lintrathen and so, after bearing in mind all the implications of regionalisation, the County instructed Messrs. Gilbert Thomson & Son, Chartered Civil Engineers, 140, Hamilton Road, Glasgow, E.2 to prepare a preliminary report, with costs, on such a scheme.

With regard to the maintenance of supplies, 1967 proved to be a fairly good year. No unduly dry spells occurred although, in the summer months, due to the yield from the Council's sources in the Balbeggie area falling, the supply to Scone had to be augmented from Perth.

Progress on capital schemes, despite the severe restrictions on capital expenditure, exceeded that achieved in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on new works designed and supervised directly by this Department was £64,620 compared with the previous year's expenditure of £41,220. The actual expenditure incurred was £111,100 below the programmed expenditure but that figure was regarded more as a target at which to aim than as a goal capable of achievement. The severe restrictions on capital expenditure already mentioned slowed the rate of progress but progress was also impeded by the fact that, so long as the Council continue to employ small local contractors, any one of whom may, as frequently happens, successfully tender for a whole series of contracts, the rate of progress is geared to the resources of such firms. However, provided that such a rate of progress is acceptable to the water authority, it is known that worthwhile financial savings accrue through the employment of those contractors.

In West Perthshire, a new main was laid along part of Manse Road, Aberfoyle together with certain works necessary to phase-in with the reconstruction of the bridge over the Pow. A short extension of main was laid into the new Fire Station and an extension was laid westwards from

Stockbridge Farm, Dunblane to serve a small housing development. In Deanston, work on renewing a main in the village was almost completed.

In Central Perthshire, short extensions of mains were laid in new housing sites at Bridge of Earn, Methven and Glenfarg. An old small diameter main at Dalpatrick, near Crieff was replaced and the link main between Braco and Kinbuck was almost completed, thereby providing a supply for farms and houses in that area. A diversion of the Dunkeld Regional main was carried out in conjunction with a road improvement scheme at Frankley Lodge. In the vicinity of Perth, a main was laid from Craigend towards Rhynd to serve the Burgh's proposed new sewage disposal works, while a small diameter private pipe was replaced by laying a main to the Perth Sailing Club premises at Lairwell, Kinfauns. A new main was laid through Aberuthven to form part of an eventual link from Dalreoch to Auchterarder. Pipes are now on site for the laying of the section from Dalreoch to Aberuthven.

In East Perthshire, mains extensions were provided for both Council and private housing developments at three sites in Scone. A link main from Blairgowrie to Coupar Angus was completed, thus enabling the Coupar Angus Burgh water supply to be augmented. Water from Blairgowrie was also introduced to the Meikle area.

In the Carse area, mains to some housing developments were laid at Glencarse and an extension in the area of Pitfour Gardens was completed.

In the Highland area, a new filter shell was installed at Ballinluig, thereby doubling the filter capacity of the station and improving the quality of the treated water. A main is now being laid from Camserney to Weem where difficulties with private supplies were experienced in the past.

Finally, it is of interest to note that the following fittings were connected for the first time:-

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	481
Baths	..	..	..	..	330
Sinks and Tubs	..	..	..	..	492
Basins	..	..	..	..	595
Cisterns	..	..	..	..	343
Heating Systems	..	..	..	..	93
Drinking Bowls	..	..	..	..	123
Standpipes	..	..	..	..	49
Field Troughs	..	..	..	..	52
Other Taps	..	..	..	..	181
New Communication Pipes			..	..	129

Consequently, an average of 11 new fittings were connected to the Council's supplies during each working day, compared with an average of 9 fittings per day in 1966.

DRAINAGE.

In December, 1967 the Sewerage (Scotland) Bill was published and no doubt Parliament will shortly be considering these proposals in detail. While legislation to compel the regionalisation or amalgamation of authorities is not proposed, several important issues are involved, namely, requirements which will oblige local authorities (a) to take their public sewers to such point or points as will enable the owners of premises to connect their drains or private sewers therewith at reasonable cost, always provided that such can also be arranged at reasonable cost to the local authorities, (b) to meet, in certain circumstances, the cost of laying sewers to service housing sites being developed by private developers, (c) to make drain connections where the breaking open of a street is involved, (d) to meet

from the County Rate as from the date on which all Special Drainage Districts are abolished (probably 16th May, 1969) all expenses meantime charged to these Districts but with the proviso that during a transitional period - 5 years is the present suggestion - a Special Drainage District Rate may also be levied in certain instances and under certain specified conditions, and (e) to accept responsibility for certain pipes now classed as drains. One notable omission from the Bill is an absolute requirement on a local authority to empty or maintain private septic tanks. They will however be empowered to empty all such tanks if they so resolve.

Excellent progress was made on the 1967 Programme of Capital Schemes, as work to the value of £148,320 was completed. This was only £29,230 below the target figure and, if work on the St. Fillans scheme had been started the target would probably have been reached.

It was difficult with the staff available to achieve a satisfactory standard of maintenance of the sewage treatment works and, because of that, authority was granted to engage a travelling mechanic. The mechanic has been under training for three months and, once his services are fully utilised, it is hoped that a better final effluent will be produced from many of the works. The purchase of an additional tank waggon and a van was also approved and delivery of those vehicles will be taken in the early part of 1968. Two additional men will be engaged to man the tanker and training of that crew will be carried out prior to the delivery of their vehicle.

The septic tank cleaning service continued to function satisfactorily, although it was necessary to work considerable overtime to meet the demands which arose for this service. Over 826 tanks were in fact serviced at least once during the course of the year.

1. NEW WORKS COMPLETED.

MURTHLY. The construction of a drainage system for the village of Murthly was completed. Treatment is supplied by septic tank only, as the dilution afforded by the River Tay is sufficient to preclude the necessity for biological treatment.

STRATHTAY. A limited drainage system to serve part of Strathtay was almost completed. The system will serve the houses meantime discharging into the Allt a Bhlairst which enters the Tay adjacent to Grandtully bridge. Again, due to the degree of dilution afforded by the Tay, sewage is treated by septic tank only. Once all the houses in question are connected, the nuisance which has existed from time to time in the area should cease.

2. NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS.

ABERFOYLE. Excellent progress was made with this scheme and it is expected that the scheme will be commissioned early in 1968.

BLACKFORD. After considerable investigation and consultations with the Forth River Purification Board Inspector and certain industrialists, an acceptable method of treatment has been devised for the industrial and domestic effluent likely to be dealt with. Negotiations are now in progress with the industrialists concerned regarding the terms and conditions under which their effluent will be accepted by the Council.

ST. FILLANS. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme. The Consulting Engineers have almost completed the preparation of the draft contract documents.

GRANDTULLY. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme and contract documents are now available. The scheme will not be put in hand until negotiations have been completed for the

acquisition of a proposed housing site in the grounds of the former railway station.

BLAIR ATHOLL AND BRIDGE OF TILT. Work on this scheme has been delayed due to shortage of staff. Final details of the scheme are now being discussed with the Scottish Development Department and work on the contract drawings is in hand.

INCHTURE. The Consulting Engineers are now preparing a preliminary report for consideration by the Council.

ROSEMOUNT. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme. The Consulting Engineers are now preparing draft contract documents.

BANKFOOT - RECONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE WORKS. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme. The Consulting Engineers are now preparing draft contract documents.

PITCAIRNGREEN. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme and it will shortly be submitted to the Scottish Development Department for their approval.

3. EXISTING WORKS.

During the year, new distributors were fitted at the sewage works at Burrelton, Dunning and Glenfarg. Chain link fencing was also erected round those works to afford protection both to plant and to the public.

KINROSS COUNTY

REPORT TO KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINROSS

Mr. A.L. MORTON, Sanitary Inspector

1. WATER SUPPLIES: There are public water supplies at Milnathort, Kinnesswood, Cleish, Crook of Devon and Blairingone, and Wester Balgedie. The supplies to Milnathort and Kinnesswood are satisfactory. The Cleish supply is adequate, but the supply pipes are in poor repair. Crook of Devon and Blairingone are supplied by water bought in bulk from Dunfermline Town Council. The private supply to Wester Balgedie, taken over by the County Council, has proved defective and arrangements are being made to provide a new supply from the Fife County main. The remainder of the County is supplied from private supplies or from other Water Authorities whose mains pass through the County.
2. DRAINAGE: There are Special Drainage Districts at Milnathort, Kinnesswood and Blairingone, and effluents from all these plants are satisfactory. Surveys are presently being carried out in Crook of Devon and Scotlandwell with a view to installing sewage disposal plants.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. All the villages and many houses along the route have a refuse collection service and refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton and Bellyblunt Quarries. The tips are well maintained.
4. HOUSING: Fifteen houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 211. 24 applications were approved under Section III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 and 77 applications were approved under the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963.
5. LIGHTING: There are Special Lighting Districts at Milnathort, Crook of Devon, Scotlandwell and Blairingone, all supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.
6. OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades within the County. The Slaughterhouse at Milnathort, for pigs only, is well kept.
7. FACTORIES: There are 23 factories in the County. 19 inspections were carried out during the year, and in general the factories were found to be well maintained.
8. UNSOUND FOOD: A total of 555 lb. of miscellaneous foodstuffs were condemned during the year.
9. GENERAL; The usual number of complaints with regard to nuisances, housing defects, lack of water, etc. were received and dealt with.

SMALL BURGHS

Reports to Town Councils on Non-Transferred Functions

ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.F. HARRIS

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was of satisfactory quality. Work on Phases 2 and 3 of the improvements scheme recommended by the Consultant Engineers was delayed because of the re-organisation of water supply arrangements throughout Scotland at present taking place.

2. DRAINAGE: The drainage and sewage arrangements were generally satisfactory. The Consultant Engineer's report on the improvement measures necessary has not yet been received.
3. CLEANSING: No change is reported in the cleansing and scavenging arrangements, which were satisfactory.
4. HOUSING: No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 223.
5. FACTORIES: There are 20 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and inspection showed these to be well maintained.
6. BURIAL GROUNDS: Conditions at the burial grounds were satisfactory.
7. CARAVAN SITE: The caravan site was well maintained. The question of provision of showers is under consideration.
8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963: At follow-up visits paid under the above Act, it was found that many defects previously reported had been rectified.
9. GENERAL: Conditions at the school and hostel were satisfactory. Sixteen complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. DUNLOP

1. WATER SUPPLY: No complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the water supply were received during the year. Regular samples were taken and all were found to be of a high standard.
2. DRAINAGE SYSTEM: No difficulty was experienced with the drainage system, the tank being cleaned out regularly by the County Council Drainage Department.
3. SCAVENGING: The County Council continued to uplift the Burgh refuse.
4. HOUSING: The six new houses at West End were almost complete at the end of the year and it was anticipated that occupation would take place early in January.
5. FACTORIES: There are five mechanical factories in the Burgh and these were all visited during the year.
6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT: Seven visits were made to the registered premises during the year. In general, standards were good.

ALYTH

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT F. ARTON

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was adequately maintained during the year. Some difficulty with the chlorination plant was experienced, but by the end of the year this had been repaired and was in satisfactory working order.

2. DRAINAGE: The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, but the report of the Consulting Engineers on improvements to the sewage works is awaited.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. HOUSING: Six houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 232.
5. FACTORIES: There are nine factories registered in the Burgh.

Complaint of malodorous smell from the Bone Meal factory was brought to the attention of the owners, after which a considerable improvement was noted.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963: During the year initial visits were paid to thirteen premises under this Act, and it is hoped that initial visits to the other registered premises will be completed early in 1968.
7. GENERAL: Eight complaints of minor nuisance were received and dealt with. The burial ground was well kept. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory.

AUCHTERARDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. LAMB

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was of reasonable quality, but shortage was experienced during the summer months, so much so that the supply had to be cut off from 11.30 p.m. to 6 a.m. each day. It is anticipated that Turret supply will be introduced into the Town in mid - 1969, but until then scarcity is likely in prolonged dry weather.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. It is difficult to find a market for baled waste paper and only 60 tons could be disposed of this year.
4. HOUSING: The number of houses provided by the Council remained at 361.
5. FACTORIES: The fourteen factories registered in the Burgh were visited and conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963: Visits were paid to all premises registered under this Act.
7. BURIAL GROUNDS: The two burial grounds were well maintained.

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. DONALD M. GRANT

1. WATER SUPPLY: A good supply of water was available throughout the year. The micro-straining and chlorinating plant operated satisfactorily.
2. DRAINAGE: Sewers were extended at Ferguson Park in order to provide drainage for the remaining

part of the second phase of the Council's Housing Development which should be completed during the Spring of 1968. A start was also made during the latter part of the year on providing drainage for the third phase of this development, comprising 128 houses. The existing drainage system continued to function well within its limits.

3. SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The Council's Consulting Engineers have now submitted their report and design proposals for a new works. This is presently being considered by the Town Council, and the Tay River Purification Board. Having regard to its limited capacity and obsolete design, the existing plant operated in a reasonable manner.
4. CLEANSING: The arrangements for the collection of household refuse and street sweeping worked satisfactorily. The normal routine maintenance was carried out at the refuse coup.
5. HOUSING: A further 61 houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 667. In addition a further 39 houses were under construction.
6. SLAUGHTERHOUSE: The one privately owned slaughterhouse, which is licensed for pigs and calves only, was maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.
7. FACTORIES: There were 49 factories on the register at the end of the year. These were inspected and the various minor defects subsequently rectified by the owners.
8. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956. SMOKE ABATEMENT: The extent of atmospheric pollution from industrial plant within the Burgh has been greatly reduced over the past few years. A slight nuisance occurs from the boiler plant of one centrally situated factory, but it is hoped that effective measures to minimise this nuisance will shortly be adopted.
9. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963: The main provisions of this Act have been implemented on virtually all of the premises within the Burgh which come within the scope of the Act. Inspections are carried out periodically in order to obtain as great a degree of compliance as possible.
10. CHURCHYARDS: The two churchyards were well maintained.
11. GENERAL: Various nuisances of a minor nature were satisfactorily dealt with during the year.

CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. GEORGE L. PEGGIE

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was excellent in quality and quantity.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage arrangements were satisfactory throughout the year. The new sewage works is now completed and working satisfactorily.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was maintained in good condition.
4. HOUSING: Twenty prefabricated houses were demolished and fourteen new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 201.
5. FACTORIES: There are 15 factories in the Burgh and these were inspected throughout the year. Minor defects were found and remedied in two cases.

6. GENERAL: Ten minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year. The burial grounds are well kept. The schools are well maintained.

COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. ROBERT F. ARTON

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply which is mainly from underground springs, was adequate throughout the year, but care is necessary to maintain a satisfactory standard of quality. The new main from the Blairgowrie side has improved the supply to the higher part of the town.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage arrangements are satisfactory but the sewage works are working to full capacity. Plans for a new sewage works are at present being prepared.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was kept in good condition.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 245. Work commenced on the first phase to provide a further 30 houses.
5. FACTORIES: Fifteen factories were registered within the Burgh and these were well maintained.
6. COMPLAINTS: One major complaint was dealt with during the year. This was a complaint of malodorous smell from the chicken processing factory and visits to various parts of the Burgh proved this complaint well founded. Investigations showed that the complaint occurred when the water supply to the condensers was insufficient, mainly due to the pumps becoming choked. A new water supply and a 50,000 gallon storage tank has been installed and delivery of a deep-bore pump is expected early in 1968, after which it is hoped the source of complaint will disappear.

4 minor complaints of a general nature were also received and dealt with.

7. GENERAL: One house let in lodgings was well maintained. The burial ground was well kept. Sanitary conditions at the school were satisfactory.

CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. RANKIN

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. A few complaints of dirty water were received, but scouring of the pipes in affected sections rectified the trouble.
2. DRAINAGE: The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. The Consultant Engineers have reported on the measures necessary to improve the drainage arrangements, but after discussion with the Town Council, are reconsidering the matter.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council remaining at 463. 40 three-apartment flatted houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. SCHOOLS: Conditions at the schools were satisfactory.

6. BURIAL GROUNDS: There are three burial grounds in the Burgh only one of which is in use, and this is kept in good condition.

7. FACTORIES: There are 32 mechanical and one non-mechanical factory in the Burgh. In one case a defect was notified to the owners and was remedied.

DOUNE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. GEORGE L. PEGGIE

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. DRAINAGE: The drainage and sewage arrangements were satisfactory.

3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements remained unchanged, and conditions at the refuse tip were satisfactory.

4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 99.

5. FACTORIES: There are six factories registered in the Burgh and twelve inspections were carried out. A few minor defects were reported and remedied.

6. GENERAL: Six complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with. The burial ground which is closed was kept in tidy condition. The old school was well kept and at the end of the year, the new school was nearing completion.

DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B. J. MCKAY

1. WATER SUPPLY: A new chlorinating plant has been installed and is now in operation. The water supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. DRAINAGE: The work of alteration and conversion of the sewage treatment works was started and at the end of the year the first phase was nearing completion.

3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily.

4. HOUSING: 41 new houses were completed during the year and 24 were sold or demolished, the number now provided by the Council being 378. A further 20 houses were under construction.

5. OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The slaughterhouse which is used by local butchers, is well maintained.

6. FACTORIES: The factories were well maintained.

KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. ARMIT

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply which was satisfactory in quality and quantity, is derived mainly from fourteen springs in the Cleish Hills with a secondary supply from a shallow well at Turfhill.
2. DRAINAGE: Drainage is provided by two sewage works discharging into Loch Leven. While both plants are old and heavily taxed, a satisfactory effluent is being provided. Consultant Engineers are at present preparing a report on possible improvements at the north septic tanks.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the tip at Balado was kept in tidy condition. The general tidyness of the streets could be improved if householders would co-operate by providing suitable containers with handles and fitted lids for refuse.
4. HOUSING: No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 332, but plans had been prepared for the reconstruction of 3 houses in High Street.
5. BURIAL GROUNDS: The three burial grounds serving the Burgh are well kept.
6. FACTORIES: Inspection of the eight mechanical and seven non-mechanical factories showed that conditions were well maintained.
7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT - 1963: Twenty-eight inspections were made under this Act and it is satisfactory to report that the majority of the shopkeepers etc. are attempting to comply with the Regulations.
8. CARAVAN SITE: The caravan site at Sandport to accommodate 74 caravans was opened in May, but as only limited facilities were available the capacity was restricted to thirty.
9. GENERAL: Twelve complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Robert Currie

1. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, but while no shortage was apparent, during the summer when a large number of holiday-makers are in the town, the flow capacity of the trunk mains was reaching a critical limit.
2. DRAINAGE: The Consulting Engineers have not yet completed the planning stage of the new sewage works.
3. CLEANSING: The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. It was not found possible to obtain a new site for a tip, so arrangements were made with Perth County Council for the joint use of the existing tip in Pitlochry.
4. HOUSING: Eight houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council now being 186, with a further six under construction.
5. FACTORIES: Conditions at the 25 mechanical and four non-mechanical factories were satisfactory.

6. BURIAL GROUNDS: The three burial grounds were kept in good condition.
7. SCHOOL: The standard of the toilets at Pitlochry High School is not satisfactory and the provision of a new school is still under construction.
8. GENERAL: The usual number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1967	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30.6.67	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	83,603	1,241	14.8	1,111	13.3
Landward ..	58,619	55,835	797	14.3	677	12.1
Aberfeldy ..	1,469	1,568	19	12.1	20	12.8
Abernethy ..	601	776	9	11.6	13	16.8
Alyth	1,862	1,752	28	16.0	20	11.4
Auchterarder ..	2,426	2,365	29	12.3	37	15.6
Blairstown ..	5,168	5,049	106	21.0	96	19.0
Callander ..	1,654	1,754	28	16.0	33	18.8
Coupar Angus ..	2,049	2,031	33	16.2	19	9.4
Crieff	5,773	5,622	75	13.3	82	14.6
Doune	775	775	14	18.1	18	23.2
Dunblane ..	2,922	3,659	77	21.0	54	14.8
Pitlochry ..	2,501	2,417	26	10.8	44	18.2
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,290	115	18.3	79	12.6
Landward ..	4,339	3,997	65	16.3	48	12.0
Kinross Burgh ..	2,365	2,293	50	21.8	31	13.5
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	89,893	1,356	15.8	1,190	13.2

* Corrected for Residence

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT

District	Cases Nursed			No. of Confinements		Nursing Visits		Ante-Natal visits for Confinements	
	General					General	Maternity		
	1-5	6-65	Over 65	Home	Hosp.			Home	Hosp.
Aberfeldy ..	2	31	39	-	4	1,192	15	-	3
Aberfoyle ..	2	15	23	5	2	1,015	87	34	71
Abernethy ..	30	38	40	-	9	2,324	61	16	104
Almondbank ..	11	46	47	4	10	1,509	130	46	77
Alyth I, II ..	4	46	81	3	6	3,635	65	12	240
Glenisla ..	1	5	8	-	1	252	4	-	28
Auchterarder ..	2	37	72	9	18	2,442	163	102	99
Auchtergaven ..	17	83	62	6	17	2,259	184	70	116
Balquhiddy ..	9	60	36	2	1	1,328	28	16	40
Birnam/Dunkeld	-	19	41	1	17	1,928	106	15	134
Blackford ..	2	11	36	2	7	1,492	107	39	67
Blairstown ..	3	23	79	6	12	1,914	114	57	196
Ratray ..	1	15	31	3	1	1,990	71	14	166
Braco ..	7	21	32	3	14	896	219	60	113
Callander ..	2	17	46	4	6	1,783	79	22	115
Comrie ..	16	54	85	12	8	1,952	237	182	142
Coupar Angus ..	8	15	56	3	3	2,307	47	21	280
Crieff I, II, III	14	66	153	15	48	4,354	549	236	426
Dunbarney ..	16	74	48	6	27	2,841	202	126	165
Dunblane ..	7	30	74	14	20	1,973	278	166	383
Dunning ..	3	10	19	5	9	1,078	125	87	108
East Carse ..	6	38	38	4	5	1,554	80	11	71
Errol ..	13	26	26	5	10	1,731	128	61	73
Fowlis Wester	12	48	35	4	8	2,017	110	86	122
Glenfarg ..	12	31	24	2	11	1,275	150	36	38
Glenlyon ..	1	14	24	-	-	1,083	-	-	3
Kenmore ..	8	18	42	-	-	1,264	-	-	22
Killin ..	1	7	15	4	2	648	71	32	69
Logierait ..	4	18	26	-	1	869	4	-	27
Methven ..	5	58	35	4	15	1,316	140	45	123
Muthill ..	14	55	35	3	10	1,513	119	49	103
Pitlochry ..	6	24	63	4	12	1,992	94	79	215
Rannoch/Foss ..	2	33	16	3	3	1,600	54	10	-
Scone ..	10	16	51	3	23	1,710	162	51	129
Stanley ..	6	58	59	7	22	1,808	205	93	187
St. Martins ..	1	13	26	9	25	1,253	243	121	160
Strathardle ..	6	26	46	1	2	3,676	20	7	83
Thornhill ..	7	19	25	2	9	584	58	39	118
Vale of Teith	2	23	44	2	9	1,716	92	46	263
West Carse ..	10	23	24	1	15	1,691	92	17	99
West Atholl ..	9	46	42	5	5	1,283	98	58	34
Fossoway ..	8	8	22	6	8	855	122	51	115
Kinross I, II ..	2	28	65	28	21	1,824	486	464	265
Milnathort ..	1	10	28	6	13	1,872	184	99	161
Totals	303	1,356	1,919	206	469	75,598	5,580	2,776	5,563

NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1967.

Child Welfare Visits			Child Welfare Clinics		Tuber- culosis Visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous Visits	
Born 1967	Born 1966	Born 1962-65	No. of Children	Attend- ances			Under 65	Over 65
113	127	248	72	468	57	16	1	6
59	94	237	35	316	24	32	-	-
109	147	156	7	82	37	5	2	5
143	184	212	36	349	93	24	8	3
254	227	410	106	535	70	54	59	67
54	100	123	-	-	10	17	7	-
223	268	291	93	634	135	39	-	7
97	146	158	83	634	46	55	14	152
54	52	110	-	3	-	30	-	-
156	138	228	48	287	99	46	6	9
152	76	145	41	406	24	34	19	23
272	247	522	134	1, 166	144	27	19	38
232	235	502	115	961	148	31	6	3
267	334	402	23	75	11	31	37	24
90	121	192	46	402	87	36	3	11
116	73	177	59	310	91	36	3	28
264	208	345	106	464	101	41	3	71
388	391	652	116	646	251	39	89	97
249	248	407	80	629	110	68	19	35
266	220	502	160	1, 131	89	38	44	54
133	93	229	40	282	44	41	4	12
218	240	329	116	747	75	37	5	12
115	232	271	51	295	26	11	4	6
257	200	264	10	19	37	39	9	5
81	69	113	19	200	-	7	4	6
99	143	108	-	-	15	19	-	-
54	106	124	-	-	34	35	2	14
62	70	188	23	93	44	20	35	91
57	91	119	12	85	45	24	-	-
200	292	275	21	272	134	18	4	6
95	101	201	30	169	37	16	11	12
155	211	332	85	809	109	24	29	47
51	90	134	-	3	12	26	-	-
217	306	310	30	71	102	31	23	41
227	318	432	40	302	112	35	4	1
338	424	411	5	30	157	28	3	1
182	133	152	-	-	52	59	-	-
53	87	108	58	84	-	27	-	-
128	173	271	38	403	47	46	21	26
102	142	188	20	309	38	16	6	9
57	94	198	18	314	76	47	17	11
221	165	126	18	84	46	38	7	18
247	401	405	150	1, 167	189	22	50	32
34	28	94	92	517	52	30	8	10
6,941	7,745	11,301	2,198	15,683	3,090	1,395	584	1,011

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B. C. G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1966-67.

	Consents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Vac.	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	96	68	6	84	2	152	4	146	-
Perth High	98	102	4	99	5	201	4	192	-
Goodlyburn	98	75	-	54	1	129	-	128	-
St. John's R.C. ..	98	34	3	27	-	61	1	60	-
Total	98	279	3	264	3	543	3	526	-
Perth District									
Dunbarney	100	11	9	13	8	24	7	19	3
Errol	92	12	-	10	-	22	-	21	17
Invergowrie	90	11	-	6	16	17	6	15	15
Scone	94	27	-	21	9	48	9	34	23
Methven	96	30	3	17	7	47	4	38	31
Stanley	99	25	8	20	-	45	4	40	28
Strathallan * ..	96	62	6	-	-	62	6	54	41
Trinity College *	84	43	7	-	-	43	7	40	39
Kilgraston * ..	90	-	-	21	19	21	19	17	15
Glebe	100	11	18	7	-	18	11	14	6
Total	96	127	4	94	6	221	5	181	123
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie High ..	94	74	3	64	5	138	5	118	112
Hill Primary	100	-	-	4	25	4	25	3	3
Coupar Angus	88	11	-	18	-	29	-	26	19
Alyth	100	22	9	11	-	33	6	29	20
Total	93	107	4	97	7	204	5	176	154
Highland District									
Breadalbane Academy	92	31	-	20	-	51	-	50	46
Croftinloan * ..	100	16	-	-	-	16	-	13	-
Dunkeld	75	2	-	2	-	4	-	4	17
Pitlochry	100	28	4	26	4	54	4	39	32
Total	95	61	2	48	2	109	3	93	95
Central District									
Crieff	97	38	10	28	-	66	6	57	45
Morrison's Academy ..	92	53	9	48	9	101	6	92	65
Comrie	100	9	-	8	-	17	-	17	5
Auchterarder	100	38	13	31	4	69	9	53	46
Total	96	138	10	115	4	253	8	219	161
Western District									
Dunblane	95	20	-	22	14	42	7	36	18
McLaren High	96	50	20	56	7	106	14	87	76
Aberfoyle	83	16	6	18	5	34	5	32	8
Killin	100	6	-	3	-	9	-	9	12
St. Ninian's * ..	69	19	21	-	-	19	21	12	-
Queen Victoria * ..	100	43	4	-	-	43	-	43	29
Total	93	92	12	99	7	191	9	164	114
Kinross									
Kinross	99	42	7	43	4	85	6	70	78
Lendrickmuir * ..	96	17	12	5	20	22	15	12	4
Total	99	42	7	43	4	85	6	70	78
COUNTY TOTALS	96	567	7	476	6	1,063	7	903	725
CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS	97	846	6	760	5	1,606	6	1,429	725

* Not included in totals

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A. S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Depute County Medical Officer:	Allan Herschell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 7.5.67) George Reid, M.B., Ch.B.D.P.H. (appointed 17.7.67)
Medical Officers:	E. Jean S. Binnington, M.B., Ch.B. Elizabeth Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (part time) Mary R. MacKillop, M.B., Ch.B.D.P.H. (part time)
Chief Dental Officer:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Dental Officers:	John Angus, L.D.S. Mrs. M. S. Black, L.D.S. James Blair, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S. (part time) Wm. J. Mackillop, L.D.S. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Miss Margaret Stewart, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Social Workers:	James C. McLaren Jessie C. Young
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Child Care Officer:	Norma Denwick
Senior Physiotherapist:	Miss E. Robertson
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Highland	George A. Sangster, M.R.San.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (resigned 15.1.67) William F. Harris, A.M.Inst.P.C. (appointed 16.1.67)
Perth	W. A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Western	George L. Peggie, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Kinross	A. L. Morton, M.R.San.A.

